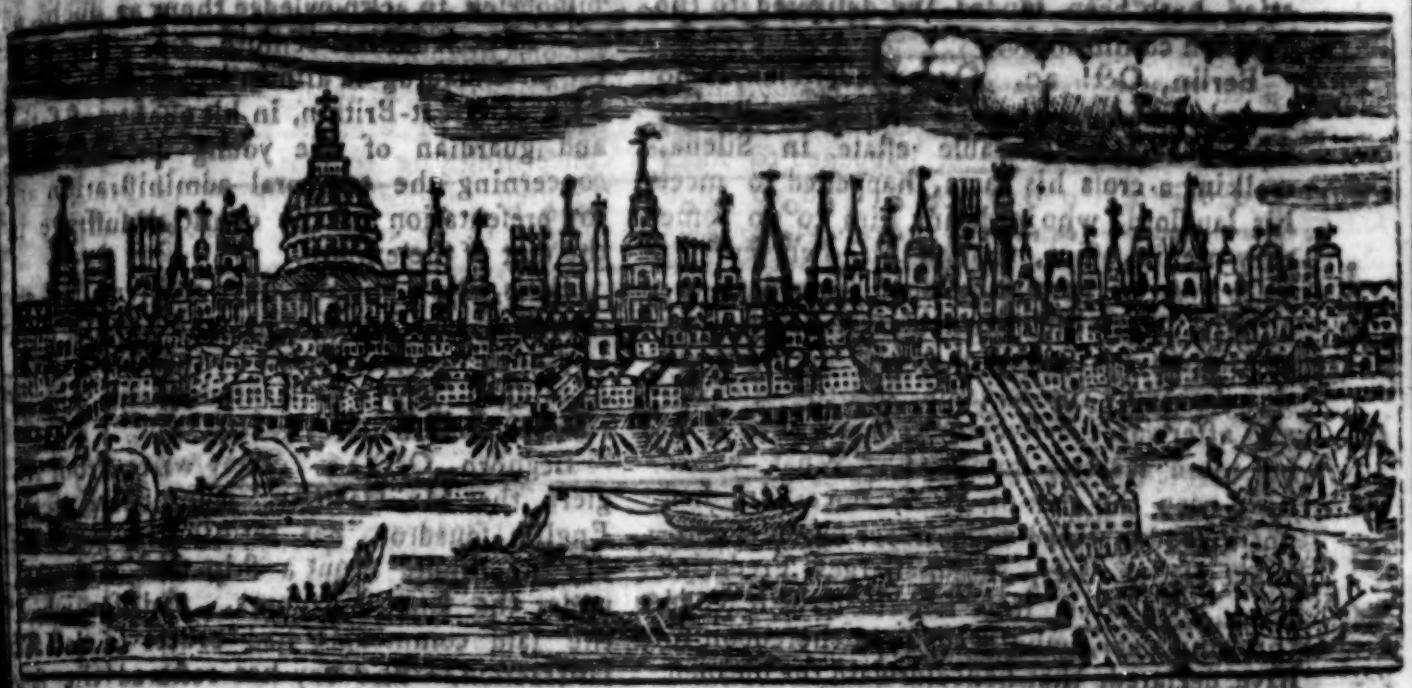
The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For DECEMBER, 1764.

Cauſe, &c. of the Whooping Cough with Remarks 603
Curious Record of Jeſus Chriſt 604
Hiſtory and Culture of Lucerne 605
The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c. &c. 609—616
Anſwer to ſome particulars in *The Budget* 610 & ſeq.
Query relative to the Deſcription of the Ottrich 616
Philoſophical Anſwer to a Query 617
Strictures on Luxury, and its fatal Effects 620
A ſuffocated Perſon reſtored to Life 622
Letter to a late Author 623
A Caſe for Advice 625
Obſervation in Opticks ibid.
Remarkable Cales in Surgery 626—628
Succinct and impartial Hiſtory of the late War 628—631
Dr. Cook, of the Cauſe and Cure of the Diabetes 631—635
Hint to Venereal Patients 634
Excellent Remedy for the Sea Scurvy 635
A Modern Character 636
Method of curing ſwelled or hoven Cattle ibid.
——— of ſowing Clover in Barley 637
Account of the Guardian outwitted 638
Deſcription of Uncommon Animals 641
Letter from the King to his Poliſh Majeſty 642
Account of the Capricious Lovers 643
Original Letter of Pope's 644
Papers of Mr. Legge 644—647
Riſe and Progreſs of Informations in the King's-Bench 647—650
POETICAL ESSAYS 652
A favourite Air ſet to Muſic 651
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 654
Marriages and Births; Deaths 655
Eccleſiaſtical Preferments 656
Promotions Civil and Military ibid.
Monthly Bills of Mortality ibid.
Bankrupts, Courſe of Exchange ibid.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS ibid,
Catalogue of Books ibid.
Stocks, Grain; Wind and Weather 602

WITH

THREE COPPER PLATES CURIOUSLY ENGRAVED,

VIZ.

LUCERNE PLANTS, THE LARCH TREE,

AND

EIGHT UNCOMMON ANIMALS.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Roſe, in Pater-noſter Row; Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound, or ſtitched, or any ſingle Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in DECEMBER 1764.

Day	Bank Stock.	India Stock	Sou. Sea Stock.	Old S. S. Ann.	New S. S Ann.	3 per C. 1751	3 per C. reduced	3 p. C. consol.	3½ per C. 1756	per C. 1758	4 per C consol.	4 per C. Navy	4 per C. 1763	In. Bonds prem.	In. Bills Discount	Long Ann.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
28	122 ¼	151 ½		82 ⅛	83	82 ⅞	83	84 ⅛		88	96 ⅛	94	94	40	0 3 0	25 ⅛	E. N. E.	rain
29	122	150			83		83	84			96	94	94	42	0 4 0	25	E. N. E.	rain
30	122 ¼	150		82 ⅛	83		83	84			96	94	94	41	0 3 0	25	S. b E.	rain
31																		
1																		
2	Sunday																	
3	122 ¼	151		82 ⅛	83		83	84		88	96	94	94	42	0 3 0	25 ⅛	S. E.	frost
4	123 ¼	152			83 ⅛	83 ⅛	83	84			96	94	94	43	0 3 0	25	N.	frost
5	123	152		82 ½			83	84		87	96	94	94	43	0 3 0	25	N.	frost
6		152			83 ¼	83 ¼	83	84			96	94	94	44	0 3 0	25	S. E.	rain
7	123 ⅛	Shut	95 ⅔	82 ½			83	84		86	97	94	94	42	0 3 0	25	E.	rain
8					83 ½		83	84			97	94 ⅛	94	43	0 4 0	25	S.	mist.
9	Sunday																W. S. W.	rain
10	123 ⅛			82 ⅛			83	84		89	97	94	94	43	0 5 0	25 ⅞	S. W.	rain
11	123 ¼				84	83 ⅝	83	84		87	97	94 ⅞	95	41	0 5 0	26	S. W.	rain
12	124			82 ¼	83 ⅞		83	84		89	97	94	94	43	0 4 0	26	S. W.	rain
13	124				84		83	84			97	95	95	44	0 4 0	26	W. S. W.	rain
14	124		96	83 ¼		83 ⅛	83	84		90 ⅛	98	95 ⅛	95	41	0 4 0	26 ⅛	E. N. E.	rain
15					84 ¼			85	87 ¼			95	95	43	0 4 0	26	W. N. W.	rain
16	Sunday							85									S. W.	rain
17	124		96 ¼	83 ½			84			90	98	95	95	44	0 4 0	26 ⅛	W. S. W.	rain
18	124 ¼				83 ⅞				87 ¼			95	95	44	0 5 0	26 ⅛	S. W.	rain
19	124			83 ½			84		Shut	89 ¼	98	95	95	41	0 4 0	26 ⅛	S. W.	cold
20	124				84 ⅛					Shut	98	95	95	42	0 4 0	Shut	N. N. E.	hoft
21					Shut						Shut	95	96	44	0 4 0		N. E.	misl.
22																	E. b S.	misl.
23	Sunday											95 ⅞	96	44	0 4 0		E. S. E.	misl.
24																	S. E.	fair
25	Xmas D.											96 ⅝	96 ¼	48	0 5 0		S. E.	cold
26																	E. S. E.	fair
27																	E. S. E.	cold
																	E. S. E.	cloudy

CHARLES T, CORBET Bookseller, and Correct State Lottery Office keeper,
facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, where the Blanks and Prizes are bought and sold.

Bark-Lane Exchange.	Basingstoke	Reading	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London.
Wheat 30s od to 37s	51s. to 101 os	91 to 111 2s load	71 os to 81 10s.	91 os od load	101. 15s load	34s to 48 qr	30s to 46 4d	4s 8d bushel	4s 6d bushel	Hay per load 50 to 60s.
Barley 17s to 20s 6d	68s. to 25 od	15s to 30s qr	25s to 26 6d qr	17s to 19 9s	18s to 22 qr	14s to 17	16s to 18 6d	2s 3d to 2s 5d	2s 2d to 2s 4d	Straw from 36s. to 42s.
						10s to 24	15s to 15 6d	2s to 2s 4d	2s 4d to 2s 6d	Coals 38s. per chald.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER, 1764.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Have attentively perused Dr. Cook's very ingenious letter, concerning the whooping cough as inserted in your last month's Magazine, p. 574, and notwithstanding I am perfectly convinced, that his motive in publishing divers remedies for different diseases, springs from generous and humane principles, yet I cannot altogether agree with him, touching the seat and cause of that most alarming and fatal disease. It may perhaps be urged by some speculative theorists, that if the medicines prescribed prove serviceable to the disorder, and the patient is benefited thereby, it is not material whether the true seat, and cause of the distemper, be really investigated or not; but to all such superficial reasoners, I must beg leave to say, that how fortunate soever their practice may sometimes be, their success, in general, will be rather fortuitous, than praiseworthy.—*ad sanitatem gradus est noviſſe morbum.*——The design of making known my sentiments, on the true seat and cause of the above disease, is by no means intended to depreciate the merit of so able a physician, whose superior abilities, I most frankly acknowledge, and applaud; but as a first impression, if erroneous, doth oftentimes mislead young practitioners, I thought myself excusable in offering my mite; and to his candour alone the following opinion is most submissively addressed. The learned experienced doctor hath, in his letter, averred, that this singular cough (whooping or chin cough) proceeds from the stomach, as doth also the asthma in infants; and that the cause is an acid, mucilaginous, tough matter, adhering to the inside of the stomach, occasioned from certain contaminating salts, communicated by an ill and epidemic state of the air, coagulating their lymph, which being sharp, and stopping, or over flowing, the larynx is affected by consent, and the communicating nerves also; which produces that odd convulsive cough, attended with so singular a noise.

That the seat of this cough is not in the stomach, but in the bronchia, or inferior part of the aspera arteria, seems to be confirmed from the subsequent symptoms, viz. a sudden convulsive cough, which instantly produces a spasm of the bronchia, trachea arteria, larynx, glottis, epiglottis, diaphragm, and all the parts subservient to respiration; indeed the œsophagus likewise and stomach will by consent be sometimes affected, whereby its contents will be discharged, and the whooping fit generally terminates in raising phlegm from the bronchia, which, being pumped up the trachea, into the mouth, is frequently thence removed. But if, as it often happens in young children, the spasmodic symptoms now cease, the parts recover their tone, and the epiglottis performs its office, the phlegm just raised into the mouth is swallowed into the stomach, where it perchance remains, until cast up again by the next ensuing fit.—If the stomach was primarily affected; instead of the convulsive cough, an incessant vomiting would, I apprehend, inevitably succeed, whereas the whooping generally begins, and continues sometime, even before the retching to vomit supervenes; so that the latter is, in my humble opinion, a consequent effect, occasioned by the sympathetic nervous orgasm.

And here it will not be amiss, perhaps, just to mention, that the trachea is lined with a membrane, exquisitely sensible

and furniſhed throughout with numerous glandules, whoſe function is, to ſecern a mucus, for lubricating and defending thoſe organic parts; now if theſe ſmall glands ſhould from any cauſe be obſtructed, or inflamed, more eſpecially thoſe of the bronchia, they will at firſt become dry, hence the wheezing, rattling ſtentor; but ſo ſoon as the inflammatory ſymptoms abate, the glands begin then to ſecrete a thin, acrid lymph, which irritating that delicate membrane, inſtantaneouſly occaſions a moſt vehement cough.——If the inflammation ſeize only the ſuperior part of the windpipe, or larynx, the ſymptoms then produced are denominated a catarrh; but if the inferior parts of the trachea, where it begins to ramify, thence termed bronchia, ſhould be likewiſe affected, the diſeaſe then changing its ſeat, palpably characterizes the whooping, or chin cough.

With reſpect to the primary cauſe of this whooping cough, and alſo the aſthma, (the abſolute locality of each being perhaps nearly ſimilar) they doubtleſs derive their origin, differently, although the variable ſtate of the air, and moiſt conſtitution of ſuch tender infants, contribute eſſentially thereto; but they have for their proximate cauſe, partly the ſame as the judicious doctor obſerves, namely, the morbid lymph, or pituita, being in ſome, thin, and acrid, in others, acid, ſaline, and inſpiſſated.

Concerning the curative part of this diſorder, his method of treatment is extremely juſt, and rational, to wit, repeated bleeding, vomiting and purging; but if theſe evacuations are found inſufficient, recourſe may be ſafely had, to bliſters, iſſues, and opiates *pro re nata*——And thus I have endeavoured to elucidate the ſubject, and eſtabliſh a theory, in ſome meaſure different from ſo experienced a phyſician, but if, upon a more diſpaſſionate retroſpect, my well meant efforts, ſhould be deemed futile, or impertinent; the only boon I crave, is, that all cenſure may be obliterated, when I moſt ingenuouſly conclude, *Humanum eſt errare.* I am, ſir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

E. H.

Hants, Dec. 18, 1764.

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

AS you have been ſo kind as to favour me with inſerting ſome letters of mine at different times, I beg leave to ſend you the following remarkable extract from Suidas, in Howel's familiar letters, p. 274, in a letter to Dr. Uſher, lord primate of Ireland, ſect. 6, book 2, letter 37, which is not commonly known, and may be ſuitable to the preſent great feſtival; and, I hope pleaſing to all good Chriſtians.

"In the reign of Juſtinian the emperor, one Theodoſius, a Jew, a man of great authority, lived in Jeruſalem; with whom a rich goldſmith, who was a Chriſtian, was much in favour, and very familiar. The goldſmith, in private diſcourſe, told him one day that he wondered he, being a man of ſuch great underſtanding, did not turn Chriſtian, conſidering how he found all the prophecies of the law ſo evidently accompliſhed ſince. Theodoſius anſwered, that it did not ſtand with his ſecurity, and continuance in authority, to turn Chriſtian; but he had had a long time a good opinion of that religion, and he would diſcover a ſecret to him, which was not yet come to the knowledge of any Chriſtian. It was, that when the temple was founded in Jeruſalem, there were twenty-two prieſts according to the number of the Hebrew letters, to officiate in the temple; and when any was choſen, his name, with his father's and mother's, were uſed to be regiſtered in a fair book. In the time of Chriſt a prieſt died, and he was choſen in his place; but when his name was to be entered, his father Joſeph being dead, his mother was ſent for; who being aſked, who was his father, ſhe anſwered, "that ſhe never knew man, but that ſhe conceived by an angel." So his name was regiſtered in theſe words, JESUS CHRIST THE SON OF GOD, AND OF THE VIRGIN MARY. This record, at the deſtruction of the temple, was preſerved, and is to be ſeen in Tiberias to this Day.

I am, ſir, your's,

CHRISTIANUS.

HAVING

HAVING already ſome extracts from *The Eſſay on Huſbandry*, &c. lately publiſhed * we ſhall now give that author's account of the uſeful plant called lucerne, and of the beſt method for raiſing it, which he begins thus:

"This plant, ſuperior to every other ſort of vegetable food (either green or made into hay) that has hitherto been made uſe of for the ſupport of cattle, has been the known object of cultivation ever ſince Darius firſt diſcovered it in Media, during his Perſian expedition. By his means it paſſed afterwards into Greece, and thence to Italy, before the times of Cato and Virgil. Since which latter period, the curious in huſbandry have propagated it more or leſs in various parts of the globe, almoſt from one pole to the other. But notwithſtanding the experience of ſenſible men, and the curioſity of ingenious ones, through ſo many ages, yet the method of cultivating it, by *tranſplantation*, was not diſcovered till very lately: And, upon this diſcovery, the following eſſay is grounded.

And, if in writing this, or the former Eſſay, I could be ſo happy as to contribute towards the enriching of only one poor, honeſt, laborious huſbandman, I ſhould think myſelf over-repaid for all my trouble. But be that as it may, thus much is certain, that the author was obliged to anſwer ſo many inquiries, by way of letter, concerning the new method of cultivating lucerne, that he thought it beſt to impart to the public the little he knew on the ſubject, once for all; ſince every anſwer to the queries propoſed (ſuppoſing ſuch anſwer to be drawn up in a ſatisfactory manner) could be little leſs than an abridgment of the preſent treatiſe. It is beneath no good ſubject, ſays Cicero, to beſtow a few leiſure hours for the ſake of enriching, or adding to the comforts of, his fellow-creatures: *Ut, ſi occupati proſuimus aliquid civibus noſtris, proſimus etiam, ſi poſſumus, otioſi* †. And hence a wiſe king remarks in the travels of Gulliver, that the man who can produce ſix ſtems of graſs, or as many ears of corn, inſtead of five, may be looked upon as no unuſeful member of the community to which he belongs.

Virgil ſeems proud in having been the firſt who introduced georgical poetry into Italy ‡. Lucullus expreſſed ſatisfaction in being the perſon who naturalized the cherry-trees of Pontus in the Roman ſoil; nor is the author of this little imperfect eſſay diſpleaſed in the attempt he has made to extend the new culture of lucerne from the banks of the Rhone to the borders of the Thames. But great thanks are due to Bellingham Boyle, Eſq; who has brought lucerne to flouriſh happily in our ſiſter kingdom of Ireland.

I take it for granted, that moſt readers know that mankind has attempted to raiſe lucerne by three different ways. The firſt is by ſowing the ſeeds promiſcuouſly, or broad-caſt faſhion, with or without corn, in ſuch manner as clover is ſown.

And, if the huſbandman thinks fit to adopt either branch of this twofold practice, there is no diſpute, (at leaſt in my opinion) which of the two appears moſt reaſonable, and conſequently ought ſooneſt to be preferred. I therefore pronounce in favour of the latter, as being the practice moſt agreeable to the nature of a cold climate like ours, where the ſoil abounds with weeds and foul graſs.

The ſecond method of ſowing lucerne is drilling the ſeeds in rows, and keeping the plants clean by hand-hoeings and horſe-hoeings.

This practice we are far from diſcountenancing, but rather commend it highly; eſpecially, if the cultivator be maſter of a rich ſoil, with proper depth.

But, upon the whole (ſo far at leaſt as appears from our obſervations and experiments) we chuſe to recommend to the public a third method of cultivating lucerne; which is raiſing the plants in a nurſery, and pruning and tranſplanting them according to rules which ſhall hereafter be given.

I already know from experience, that this operation, at the firſt commencement of it, is the moſt trouble-

* *See before, p.* 438. *and the two* PLATES *annexed.*

† *Tuſc. Queſt.*

‡ ——— *Sanctos auſus recludere fontes,*
Aſcræumque cano Romana per oppida carmen. Georg. II. v. 175.

ome and expenſive way of going to work; but the crops will laſt longer, and prove more advantageous to the undertaker in the event.

With reſpect to the hiſtory of this valuable plant, ſince the time of Virgil, we ſhall obſerve as follows: there is no doubt, but that its culture continued upon a flouriſhing footing in Italy, till the irruption of the Goths and Vandals, and then it was deſtroyed, or, to ſpeak more properly, allowed to periſh by the neglect and ignorance of ſuch ſavage invaders *(a)*. But as Spain ſuffered much leſs from the inundation of theſe barbarians than Italy did; and as the Moors were all lovers of plants, and to a certain degree herbaliſts; the culture of lucerne was faintly kept alive there, like a Veſtal fire; and probably the ſort we now have, is a deſcendant from Columella's lucerne, who removed it from Italy and naturalized it in Andaluſia, where that excellent cultivator was the cauſe of preſerving the plant in queſtion more or leſs genuine for many ages; much in the ſame manner as the purity of the Greek language was kept alive, *plus minus*, for ſeveral centuries by the colony of Marſeilles. From Spain this *medica* returned to Naples, and thence to Volterra and Scandiano, being held in much eſteem every where, but particularly near cities where land is ſcarce and dear. One Hercules Cuccho, a nobleman, fond of huſbandry, firſt raiſed it with ſucceſs in the Venetian ſtate, on this its ſecond appearance, about the year 1550 *(b)*. Not long afterwards the archbiſhop of Montigli (who was alſo biſhop of Viterbo) carried a parcel of the ſeeds to Rome; ſo that the culture of lucerne ſoon ſpread with rapidity over good part of the eccleſiaſtical ſtate and all Lombardy *(c)*. In ſome few years a count, Fabio, taught the French to raiſe lucerne round Paris: Inſomuch that, in Henry IVth's time, it was as common (at leaſt in the ſouthern parts of France) as broad clover is in our field at preſent *(d)*.

About the year 1578, this plant found its way into Germany, *(e)* and was cultivated in one of the loveliеſt parts of the whole empire, namely, the Lower Palatinate. At the ſame time the fame of it reached England, *(f)* where all people admired it, and ſome few had the courage to make eſſays towards cultivating it; but their attempts were languid, and as I conclude, unſucceſsful, notwithſtanding they had the practice of the antients to guide them, in the books *de Rebus Ruſticis*. At length Heartlib attempted to excite the attention of the public afreſh, in the year 1650. He did as much, circumſtances conſidered, as a man of his great genius could do. But as there was no method of raiſing it at that time generally known, but the common practice uſed in cultivating clover, it of courſe miſcarried in our climate.

Thus much with relation to the hiſtory of lucerne, and the progreſs of its cultivation. As to its nature and qualities, I ſhall beg leave to tranſcribe a few lines from a MS. poem, where the author, deſcribing hay-making time in the province of Andaluſia, expreſſes himſelf as follows: (And here I ſhall only obſerve that *alfalſa* is the old Spaniſh name for lucerne.)

Th' impatient mower with an aſpect blythe,
Surveys the ſainfoin *(g)* fields, and whets his ſcythe.
Ynoiſa, Agnes, Beatrix prepare
To turn th' *alfalſa (h)* ſwarths with anxious care *(i)*:

(No

(a) Le Vinte Giornate dell' Agricoltura di M. Agoſtino Gallo, 4°. in Venet. 1569, p. 35.

(b) Ibid. Giornat. II.

(c) Herbario di Caſtore durante. Fogl. in Roma 1585, p. 279.

(d) De Serres; Theatre d'Agriculture, dedie au Roi Henri IV. fol. 1660.

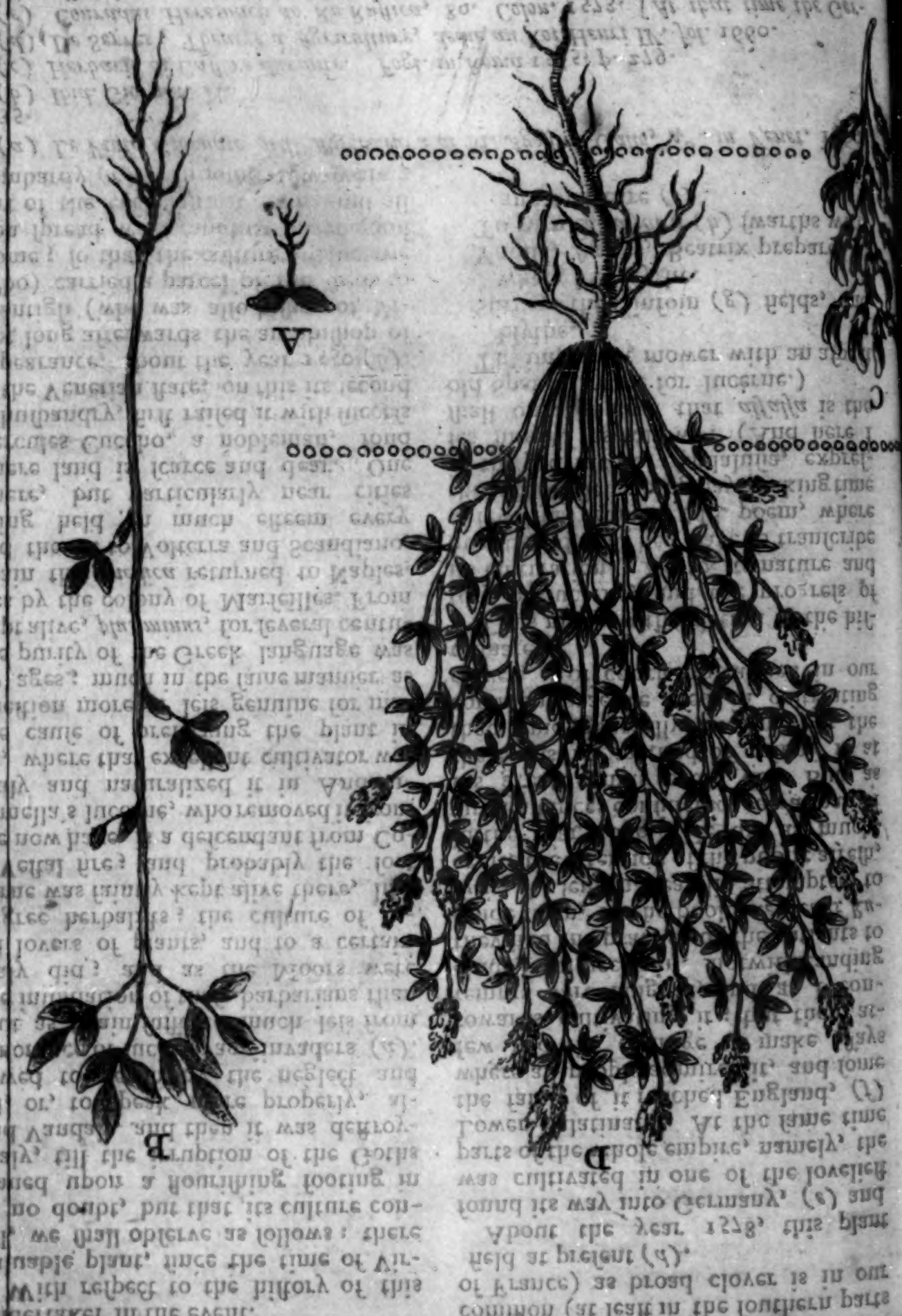
(e) Conradus Heresbach de Re Ruſtica, 8o. Colon. 1573. [At that time the Germans called lucerne welſcheholken.*]*

(f) Barnaby Googe's whole Art of Huſbandry, 4°. Lond. 1578.

(g) The beſt ſpecies of ſainfoin, hitherto known, is in the province of Spain we are now ſpeaking of.

(h) Alfalſa *(from the old Arabian word* alfalſafat*) and* ervaye, *are the Spaniſh names for lucerne.*

(i) No plant muſt be turned ſo often, and with ſo much care if we propoſe making it into hay.


A
B
C
D

(No more for Moorish tambourine
Than bell.)

Their castanets hang idle on the
they call.

(Their castanets hang idle on the
wall)

Alhalia, whose luxuriant perhaps reeds
Their lapsuring ox- with flaeb, and
heir reeds:

Which ev'ry summer, ev'ry thirteenth
month.

Is sixtimes re-produc'd, and six
times thorn.

Lucerne, rightly managed, is cele-
pla of inbourning pest and drowth
ever near the equator, and perhaps
must. It may also be raised suc-
cessfully in any climate where men and
cattle can pest the same patch with
tolerable ease: That is to say, in all
countries between the sixtieth degrees
northwardly, of northern and southern
latitude. Indeed, there are some few
limit those of Denmark that may prove
unfavourable to its growth, not only
in every climate, but perhaps in every
moiety of barrily: for instance, where
moreover are, towards, or lands incom-
moded by stagnating waters, marshy
things, &c.: as also lands that are
tated with mischief of stagnant mist-
ter: but such inconveniences are on-
ly local and casual, and the exceptions
will be thereof in their proper place.

* De Re Rustica, lib. i. c. 41.

† Mago of the same opinion arose the old Tuscan country on palgamark, and De
Serres, adds declared per Tpenta, B. Agriculture le Theat. II. exhausted plainly in the
manner following: Pont tenet la luzerne pon choisera dirigens eudroit de la meil-
leure terre, pins ingonenle du siegillenle, pins legere que betenre, pins pierre
des bergantes. Il vas eudroit volcilles . . . en pean volage et pinin : toutesois un-
que les eaux, a ce du celles n'y cronbissent. Encyl. p. 252.

‡ ——— Sin in ima bonis negapit
Ire loca, scropipus luberapit terra rabiera.
Virg. Georg. II. ad. 232.

§ Cronne of lime a temperament contains eqnal proportions of clay and land.
Marshall to Encyclopædia, 4to. 1821, p. 152.

(No more for Mooriſh ſarabands they call,
Their caſtanets hang idle on the wall)
Alſalſa, whoſe luxuriant herbage feeds
The labouring ox, mild ſheep, and fiery ſteeds:
Which ev'ry ſummer, ev'ry thirtieth morn,
Is ſixtimes re-produc'd, and ſix times ſhorn.

Lucerne, rightly managed, is capable of ſupporting heat and drowth even near the equator, and perhaps under it. It may alſo be raiſed ſucceſsfully in any climate where men and cattle can bear the rains and cold with tolerable eaſe: That is to ſay, in all countries between the ſixtieth degrees, incluſively, of northern and ſouthern latitude. Indeed, there are ſome few ſmall ſpots of ground that may prove unfavourable to its growth, not only in every climate, but perhaps in every diſtrict or pariſh: for inſtance, where moraſſes are found, or lands incommoded by ſtagnating waters, weeping ſprings, &c. as alſo lands that are tainted with metallic or arſenical matter; but ſuch inconveniencies are only local and caſual, and the exceptions ſhall be ſpecified in their proper place.

If you have variety of ground, make a well-conditioned deep ſoil your option (eſpecially if you propoſe to drill the lucerne: And, if there is a farther alternative of choice, let that ſoil be rather inclined to moiſture than over-dry; but wet lands (eſpecially if water ſtagnates in them) are always fatal to lucerne.

In raiſing lucerne, our maſter Virgil recommends a rich putrid ſoil preferably to all others:

——— *Te quoque, medica, putres*
Accipiunt ſulci, ———

Georg, I. v. 215.

Now it is probable, that the *putris terra* of Virgil, and the *temperata* of Varro *, which we are adviſed to chuſe upon this occaſion, are what we call a rich loamy earth †, which contains a greater quantity of vegetable food than any other common ſoil. Its properties are to expand and crumble into ſmall bits when dug or ploughed ‡, and yield a pleaſing ſmell after rain §: poſſeſſing juſt that degree of coheſion between clay and ſand, which is fitteſt for the nouriſhment of vegetables; for it hinders not the lateral ſpreading or perpendicular penetration of roots, and yet is not ſo weak as to be unable to hold the roots firm, and

* *De Re Ruſtica, lib. i. c. 41.*

As it is my intention to give ſome ſhort account of the antient writers on huſbandry, whenever I have occaſion to quote them, it may juſt ſuffice to obſerve, that Varro died about twenty-ſeven years after the birth of Chriſt, being the moſt learned Roman of the age he lived in. He publiſhed his treatiſe of agriculture in the eightieth year of his age, and inſcribed it to his wife Fundania. "Si homo eſt bulla *ſays he)* eo magis ſenex. Annus enim octogeſſimus admonet me ut ſarcinas colligam, antequam proficiſar e vita."

Virgil made Varro his chief maſter in agriculture; for, not contented to copy many of his precepts, he ſometimes adopts his words and phraſes, and that particularly in the culture of vines. [*P. Victor. Explic. in Varr. &c. p.* 29. *a.*]

Palladius, under the article De medica ſerenda, agrees with Virgil and Varro, in the choice of ſoil for raiſing lucerne. This author (Palladius) writ about the times of Antoninus Pius: Somewhat more than 160 *years after Chriſt.* [*De Re Ruſt. lib.* v. *tit.* 1.

† *Much of the ſame opinion were the old French writers on huſbandry, and De Serres, who dedicated his Theatr. d'Agriculture to Henry IV. expreſſes himſelf in the manner following:* Pour ſemer la luzerne l'on choiſera quelque endroit de ſa meilleure terre, plus ſabloneuſe qu'argilleuſe, plus legere que peſante, plus platte que pendante . . , es endroit ſoleiles . . . en beau ſolage & plain; toutesfois vuidant les eaux, a ce qu'elles n'y croupiſſent, *En ſol. p.* 271.

‡ ——— Sin in ſua poſſe negabit
Ire loca, ſcrobibus ſuperabit terra repletis,
Spiſſus ager. ——— *Virg. Georg. II. v.* 234.

§ *Ground of ſuch a temperament contains equal proportions of clay and ſand.*
Markham's Farewell to Huſbandry, 4to. 1631, *p.* 126.

conſequently

conſequently ſuſtain and keep the plants upright.

The particles of this ſoil, when diſturbed by turning, ſeem to recede from one another: And the earth, when dug and expoſed to the influence of the atmoſphere, expands ſo far, that, without you preſs it, it will more than fill the hole from whence it was taken: Which proves it to contain a putrefactive fermentation in its compoſition; and ſo much the rather, as it is naturally impregnated with fat oleaginous matter: And that more from ſome inherent inteſtine fermentation and motion, than from conſiſting of ſpongy dilating particles *. It alſo (as we obſerved before) ſends forth a pleaſant ſmell after ſoft mild ſhowers; and the ſame may be remarked of it, when it is dug, or ploughed, even in dry weather. And this indication of a good ſoil was well known to the Greek writers on huſbandry †.

Nor muſt we here forget Virgil's deſcription of well-conditioned fruitful land:

Quæ tenuem exhalat nebulam, fumoſque volucres,
Et bibit humorem, & cum vult ex ſe ipſa remittit;
Quæque ſuo viridi ſemper ſe gramine veſtit,
Nec ſcabie & ſalſa lædit ruginе ferrum:—
Illa ferax oleo eſt; illam experiere colendo
Et facilem pecori, & patientem vomeris unci. Georg. ii. v. 217.

Which verſes being of a didactic nature, and, as it were, the very baſis of huſbandry, may be thus tranſlated almoſt verbatim:

Soils which exhale thin clouds and miſty ſtreams
Warm, half tranſlucent; drinking moiſture in;
Diſcharging ſuperfluity at will;
Cloath'd with perpetual verdure all their own;
And never found to mark the ſhining ſhare
With ſpeckled morphew and corroſive ſcars;—
Such ſoils abound with oil. Juſt culture ſoon
Will wake the genial virtues of a land
Benign to cattle patient of the plough.

Therefore, where people have much land and good choice of ſoil, we recommend the earth above deſcribed (or ſomething as like it as may be found) for the culture of lucerne.

And here it is hard to aſſign a reaſon, why the plant now under conſideration, is called lucerne, ſince the canton of that name, in Switzerland, neither was, nor is particularly famous for producing this vegetable: Nor did the weſtern and northern nations of Europe recieve it thence, as appears from the account given of its revival and progreſs.

Nay, M. du Hamel aſſerts, that this plant ſucceeds not at all in Switzerland; though certainly it grows in various parts of the thirteen cantons extremely well, and all M. de Chateauvieux's ſucceſsful experiments were made in the territory of Geneva, which may be looked upon, almoſt, as a part of Switzerland, in an huſbandry-ſenſe, as to air, climate, and vicinity, without entering into geographical nicetries.

M. du Hamel alſo is pleaſed to ſay, *Que la lucerne vient tres mal en Angleterre*; though he muſt have read what Full had then written concerning it. But, in this aſſertion, we flatter ourſelves he is miſtaken, except he alludes to lucerne ſown with ſpring-corn, in the manner clover is ſown.

[*To be continued in our Appendix.*]

* *See Dr. Home's Principles of Agricult. and Vegetat. part I. ſect. 3.*

† Ἀπο τῆς μὲν ἐυφυΐας τὴν καλλίν [γῆν] δοκιμάζειν. *Geopon. lib. ii. c. 10. For the account of a good ſoil, as verified by practice, ſee Reginald Scot's perfect Plat-form of an hop-garden, 4to. 1576. c. 2. This gentleman writ about forty years after Fitz. Herbert, and is, in point of time, the ſecond writer on Engliſh huſbandry, at leaſt, as far as my collection goes, in books of agriculture. He was a younger ſon of Sir J. Scot, in Kent; had received an univerſity-education; and was looked upon to be a good ſcholar.*

The

The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Nov. 15, 1763, *being the third ſeſſion of the twelfth Parliament of* Great Britain, *with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without Doors. Continued from p.* 558.

THE next money bill preſented to the houſe, was the bill for granting to his majeſty a certain ſum of money out of the ſinking fund, for the ſervice of the year 1764; and for preventing in certain caſes, the obtaining of allowances in reſpect of the leakage of wines imported into this kingdom. Upon occaſion of this bill, the reader is deſired to recollect the 2nd reſolution, of the committee of ways and means, of March 10, and the 4th reſolution of March 13, and the orders made upon thoſe occaſions *. In obedience to theſe orders, Mr. Jenkinſon, on the 21ſt of March, preſented this bill to the houſe, when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time. On the 23d it was read a ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe for the 26th, when, after reading this order of the day, an inſtruction was ordered to the committee, that they have power to recieve a clauſe of credit; and alſo another inſtruction, that they have power to receive a clauſe for making forth duplicates of exchequer bills, lottery tickets, certificates, receipts, annuity orders, and other orders, loſt, burnt, or otherwiſe deſtroyed. The houſe then reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, went through the bill with ſeveral amendments, and ordered the report to be received the next morning; which it accordingly was, the amendments agreed to, and the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be ingroſſed; after which it paſſed through both houſes in common courſe, and received the royal aſſent on the 5th of April.

By this law it is enacted, that there ſhould be iſſued and applied by the treaſury out of the monies of the ſinking-fund (after paying, or reſerving ſufficient to pay, all ſuch ſums, as had been directed by any former act or acts to be paid thereout) towards making good the ſupply granted to his majeſty for the ſervice of the year 1764, a ſum not exceeding 2,000,000 l. The treaſury are impowered to raiſe the ſaid ſums by loans or exchequer bills, at an intereſt without limitation; and it is made lawful for any perſons, natives or foreigners, and for the Bank, by a particular clauſe, to lend any ſum or ſums, not exceeding the ſaid ſum of 2,000,000 l. and to receive ſuch intereſt for the ſame as the treaſury ſhall allow, which loans ſhall not be rated, or aſſeſſed, to any tax, or aſſeſſment, whatſoever. Then in purſuance of the ſaid reſolution of March the 13th, there is added a clauſe for preventing any allowance in reſpect of the leakage of wines after the 1ſt of May, 1764, upon wines not imported directly from the place of their growth, or uſual place of their firſt ſhipping. And laſtly, in purſuance of the ſecond inſtruction abovementioned, there is a clauſe added, and in conſequence thereof an addition made to the title, for making forth duplicates of exchequer bills, &c. upon proof made before one of the barons of the exchequer, of its being deſtroyed, and upon giving ſecurity to the officer who makes forth the duplicate, to ſave him harmleſs, in caſe the exchequer bill, or other public ſecurity, ſaid to have been deſtroyed, ſhould afterwards appear, and payment be demanded.

From this abſtract the reader muſt ſee, that by the act it is not ſo much as preſumed that the annual ſurplus of the ſinking-fund will amount to 2,000,000 l. nor does it ſeem to have been deſigned that no more than one year's clear produce of that fund ſhould be iſſued and applied to the ſupply of 1764; becauſe if it had, it would have been ſaid, that there ſhall be iſſued and applied by the treaſury out of the monies of the ſinking-fund ariſen, or to ariſe, before the day of 1765 (after paying or reſerving, &c.) From the act itſelf therefore no diſpute could have ariſen about the amount of the annual ſurplus of the ſinking-fund; but on

* *See before p.* 447 *and* 555.

the 20th of March there was published in our news papers a panegyrick upon the conduct of our adminiſtration, which was as follows:

"It is with great pleaſure that I congratulate the public on the diſappointment of thoſe, who, by keeping their money from coming to market, by checking the ſubſcription of the navy bills, by circulating reports of a loan and a new lottery, and other arts of the ſame kind, hoped to profit by the public diſtreſs.

The ſtate of the ſupplies and the ways and means for this year, have now been made public; but as the exact ſums may not be in every body's hands, I thought it might be agreeable to you to beenabled to furniſh your readers with an account of them, which I believe is tolerably correct.

Of the unfortunate debt contracted during the laſt war, the government will this year pay off 2,773,867l. 13s. 6d. viz.

	£.	s.	d.
German extras	300,000	0	0
Navy debt	650,000	0	0
Army extraordinaries	987,434	15	6
Deficiencies of land and malt	300,000	0	0
Dedommagement to the landgrave of Heſſe	50,000	0	0
Deficiency of funds to be replaced to the ſinking fund	147,593	18	0
Deficiency of grants for 1763	129,489	0	0
Advance in conſequence of addreſſes	7,350	0	0
	2,771,867	13	6

The peace eſtabliſhment for the navy, which is the moſt conſtitutional force, and the beſt ſecurity for Great Britain, is much enlarged, amounting to 1,443,568l, 11s. 9d. the ſame number of ſeamen being retained in the ſervice as was voted laſt year, and 100000l. more than uſual being employed in ſhip-building, in order to keep our navy on a footing to be reſpected by all Europe.

The eſtabliſhment of the army is not increaſed, it is even leſs, and the ſtaff much leſs than at the laſt peace; for though the whole ſum is 1,509,313l. 14s, yet it is to be obſerved, that the forces, ordnance, and ſtaff in America, are 295,833l. the half pay liſt is 158,250l, and Chelſea hoſpital, &c. 122, 125l. the two laſt articles of which are deducted, being properly the tail of the war.

The miſcellaneous articles of expences amount to 295,354l. 1s, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Government of Nova Scotia	5,783	14	
Ditto Weſt Florida	5,700	0	
Ditto Eaſt Florida	5,700	0	
Ditto Georgia	4,031	8	
Militia	80,000	0	
African forts	30,000	0	
Foundling hoſpital	39,000	0	
Princeſs of Brunſwick's fortune	80,000	0	
Subſidy to the court of Brunſwick	43,901	0	
Britiſh Muſeum	2,000	0	
Mr. Blake	2,500	0	
General ſurvey of America	1,818	0	
Paving the ſtreets	5,000	0	
	295,354	1	

Beſides this, the government found 1,800,000l. of exchequer bills at ſuch a diſcount, as to weigh down with them the whole building of public credit.

This they have provided for, by transferring one million of them to the bank for two years, with a reduction of a fourth part of the intereſt on them.

The other 800,000 l. old exchequer bills are to be paid off by issuing new ones for the like sum.

So that the whole state of supply is this:

	l.	s.	d.
Debt paid	2,771,867	17	6
Exchequer Bills	1,800,000	0	0
Establishment for the navy	1,443,568	11	9
Ditto army	1,509,313	14	0
Miscellaneous articles	295,353	0	0
	7,820,102	19	3

To raise this large necessary sum, the government hath not oppressed the subject with one additional tax: It hath not encouraged the spirit of gaming by accepting a lottery, or taking to itself the not unpleasing power of disposing of tickets, commissions, and subscriptions.

It has avoided going to market for money, at a time, when though it might have been advantageous to individuals, it must have been very detrimental to the public.

The ways and means are said to be these;

Land-tax and malt	2,750,000	0	0
Exchequer bills taken by the Bank	1,000,000	0	0
New Exchequer bills to be issued	800,000	0	0
Of the Bank for the renewal of their contract, which is by much the most beneficial bargain for the public that was ever made with them	110,000	0	0
Savings under the head of extras	165,558	3	0
Militia money	150,000	0	0
Annuity fund, 1761	3,499	9	9

To this account, and for the public service, the present government has brought to account what had so long been unaccounted for, so long a disgrace to the service, and the reproach of administration, *viz.*

The saving of non-effective men, which in the present year is	140,000	0	0
To this the bounty of the king, who having delivered his subjects from the calamities, thus shews his earnest wish to deliver them from the burthen of the war, has added, being the produce of the French prizes taken before the declaration of war	700,000	0	0
The king has freed the public from the expence of all the new governments except that of the Floridas;			
And to make up the deficiency, the government has taken, with peculiar propriety, from the sinking-fund (which was increased this year 391,000 l. by an addition of 1,400,000 lb. of tea, having, by means of the cutters, been brought to pay the duty) *the surplus of that fund is*	2,000,000	0	0
So the total of the ways and means is	7,817,055	12	9
The total of supply	7,820,102	19	3

It is true, that the whole supply is said to be 7 820,104 l. 15 s. 10d. and by this account it amounts only to 7,820,102 l. 19s. 3d. But as this deficiency is not quite 2 l. and proceeds from the omission of some shillings in the larger sums, which were omitted at the time of taking them down, it is sufficient to have mentioned it only."

This panegyrick of course raised the indignation of all those who have listed themselves in the opposition, and consequently occasioned many debates without doors and several pamphlets; but before I give any account of them, I must explain what is meant by the surplus of the sinking fund, as it is a term that did not originally belong to that fund, which at first consisted only of surplusses or excesses, and was wholly appropriated to the payment of

our debts contracted before 1716. But beside these surpluſſes a great many funds or taxes have ſince been tranſferred to the ſinking fund, and it has been charged with the payment of the intereſt growing due yearly upon the debts with which thoſe funds or taxes were originally charged, after the payment of which whatever remains is called the ſurplus of the ſinking fund, an account of which is uſually made out at the end of the year, or once a year, and laid before parliament, conſequently, when we ſpeak in general of the ſurplus of the ſinking fund, it is always ſuppoſed that we mean the annual ſurplus, and therefore we muſt ſuppoſe that by the ſurplus of the ſinking fund ſtated in this panegyrick, at 2,000,000l. is meant the annual ſurplus.

Every friend to our preſent happy eſtabliſhment would certainly wiſh this to be a true ſtate, and that this ſurplus ſhould afterwards appear to be rather more than leſs; but this ſtate as well as every other part of this Panegyrick, was in a ſhort time after objected to by the author of a pamphlet intitled, *The Budget*, who appears to be no friend to the adminiſtration, whatever he may be to our preſent eſtabliſhment. As to his objections againſt the other parts I have at preſent no occaſion to take notice of them, and indeed they ſeem to proceed rather from a critical party ſpirit, than from an impartial conſideration; but as to his objection againſt the ſtate of the ſinking fund ſurplus, he appears to be ſo much maſter of our public accounts, that it deſerves to be well conſidered; and therefore I ſhall give it the reader in his own words as follows:

"I ſhall take it for granted that ſome of them have heard, that the ſinking-fund conſiſts of certain ſurpluſſes brought from the aggregate, South-ſea, and general funds; of ſeveral conſolidated duties, and of monies carried to this fund from the ſupplies of the year. I will ſtate all theſe ſeparately. The produce of the ſurpluſſes upon an average of ſix years ending October 1763 amounts to 1,938,727l. after deducting 119,375l. of the land-tax of 1758, which was carried to the ſurpluſſes in October 1760, and likewiſe deducting the ſpirit duties of the 33d George II. Theſe laſt are to be deducted from the ſurpluſſes, becauſe I ſhall take their eſtimate in the place where they ſtand now, *viz.* among the conſolidated duties, elſe they would be twice told. The proof follows:

Total ſurpluſſes as they are ſtated in the accounts upon the table.	Spirit duties to be deducted, together with the land-tax 1758.	Net ſurpluſſes.
1758 1,835,043		1,835,043
1759 1,831,260	132,812	1,831,260
1760 2,308,506	119,375 land tax 1758	2,056,319
1761 2,301,527	327,336	1,974,191
1762 1,768,242	42,125	1,726,117
1763 2,209,434		2,209,434
12,254,012	621,648	11,632,364
	Average produce of the ſurpluſſes	1,938,727

In the next place we muſt take the average of the conſolidated duties upon a medium of ſix years.

Duty on wrought plate 1720	100
Stamps 1731	31,300
Surplus of the ſpirit duty 16 and 17 Geo. II.	24,200
Ditto on wines 1745	45,000
Ditto on glaſs and ſpirituous liquors	24,900
Ditto on houſes	115,300
Coach duty	54,000
Subſidy 1747	318,600
Duty on ſweets	6,200
Plate licences	6,700
Surplus of the duties upon ſoap, paper and coals 1714	48,300
Ditto on coals 1719	24,800
Beer licences, cards, and plate by 29 Geo. II.	75,400
Salt	227,700
Stamps, wine licences, coals exported, and ſpirit licences 30 Geo. II.	160,100
Subſidy 1759	223,100
Spirit duties 24 Geo. II.	46,800
Ditto by 33 Geo. II.	299,500
Ditto by 2 Geo. III.	60,000
Houſe duty 2 Geo. III.	29,100
Three-penny malt duty	330,000
Beer duty 1761	372,000
Total	2,463,100

Eſtimate

Estimate of the growing produce of the sinking fund from October 1763 to October 1764.

By surpluſſes -	1,938,000
By conſolidated duties	2,463,000
From the ſupplies	147,000
Total eſtimated produce	4,548,000

The charges upon the ſinking fund are

To pay conſolidated annuities -	645,556
To pay reduced annuities	540,994
To pay 4 *per cent.* annuities	814,234
To pay long annuities 1762 with charges	121,680
3 *per cent.* annuities 1756	53,312
South-ſea annuities 1751	64,180
Life annuities 1757	35,212
Navy annuities -	140,000
Three quarters of a year's annuity granted 1761	372,000
Deficiencies of funds eſtimated at	100,000
Money remaining unpaid for the ſervice of 1763	67,823
Total	2,955,021

Theſe are the premiſes from which we may come to a clear ſtate of the queſtion, whether the ſinking fund be anticipated for more than it will yield or not, for we have only to ſubſtract the charges upon this fund, from the eſtimated produce of it, and the remainder will be the amount of the diſpoſeable money within the year.

Total eſtimated produce	4,548,000
Total charge previous to the vote of 2,000,000 for 1764	2,955,000
Diſpoſeable money according to eſtimate between October 1763 and 1764	1,593,000
Deficiency of the ſinking fund at the end of the year according to eſtimate, being what its produce will fall ſhort of the two millions charged upon it	407,000

After which he adds the following explanation.

"I ſhall put all the explanatory remarks that occur to me relating to the above eſtimate promiſcuouſly into one note. With regard then to the firſt branch, viz. ſurpluſſes, the average of them will be rather lower than I have ſtated, becauſe the new cuſtoms and exciſes, laid on during the war, will impair their produce; and this will more particularly be the caſe with the civil liſt funds, the two great branches of which being an exciſe upon beer, and what is called the new ſubſidy, will doubtleſs be impaired by the ſubſidy of 1759, and the new beer duty of 1761. It muſt be obſerved that I have made no alteration in the eſtimate of the ſurplus of the aggregate fund, on account of the civil liſt revenues going thither ſince the death of the late king, becauſe they carry as much additional charge upon that fund, as they do of revenue to it, or upon an average rather more; for it appears, that the civil liſt funds upon an average of 33 years during the late king's reign, produced out 793,400l. *per ann.* the ſum total of their produce being 26,182,981l. as appears by a paper preſented after the death of the late king.—As to the 119,000l. of the land tax of 1758 deducted out of the ſurpluſſes, that requires no apology, for if the produce of the ſinking fund is to depend upon ſuch contingences, we are in a deplorable way; nothing like it ever happened before, nor is likely to happen again. As to the conſolidated duties, I can ſay no more than that the chief of them are taken upon an average of ſix years, and ſuch of them as have not been granted ſo long, I have taken upon the longeſt term that could be had. The duty upon houſes granted in the year 1762 was expected, I know, to produce a great deal more than it has, but as the produce of it for the ſecond year amounts but to 29,100l. I could not think myſelf juſtified to ſet it down for more, merely upon a vague eſtimate, and contrary to the experience of a ſecond year's produce. The new beer duty of 1761 upon the average of the ſecond and third years (the produce of a firſt year is ſo vague that it ought never to be taken into any eſtimate) in which it may be ſuppoſed to be got into ſomething of a ſettled way of producing, has amounted to about 522,000 l. *per annum*: Now it has been a point of ſome difficulty with me to determine, what proportion of this I ſhould ſet down for the produce of this duty between Chriſtmas and October, which term includes two ſummer quarters, and conſequently

conſequently will not receive any thing like three-quarters of the whole produce of the duty; becauſe the winter is the time for brewing, and the October quarter may very well be ſuppoſed to bring in a third part of the whole year's income. To ſettle this therefore as equitably as I could, I have allowed 372,000l. which is juſt between two-thirds and three-quarters and correſponds exactly with the amount of three quarters of a year's annuity charged upon this fund, which will grow due between Chriſtmas and October. I think there can be no exception to this, which ſeems to be fair on both ſides, as well as ſupported by eſtimate. As to the eſtimate of deficiencies, which is ſet at 100,000l. I compute the probable deficiency of the duty upon offices and penſions at 50,000l. and the deficiency of the wine and cyder at 50,000l. more.

As I have not an opportunity to examine this author's eſtimate, either of the growing produce of the ſinking fund, or the charges upon it, I cannot ſay whether they be exact or no; but as they have not been ſhewn to be wrong, in any anſwer to this pamphlet I have ſeen, I muſt take them to be right. I know it has been ſaid by the friends to the adminiſtration that this pamphlet was below their notice, and that the calculations in it could impoſe upon none but thoſe who are reſolved to be deceived; but I muſt beg pardon to differ from them: It is not only the buſineſs but the duty of every adminiſtration to preſerve as much as poſſible the good will of the people, therefore no pamphlet that takes a run among the people can be below their notice. I do not ſay, that they are obliged to anſwer every fooliſh or ſcurrilous pamphlet that may be publiſhed; but if a pamphlet which takes a run among the people contains any plauſible but ſophiſtical arguments, or any facts that are falſe, it is their duty to prevent the peoples being impoſed on, and it is their buſineſs for their own ſake to expoſe the ſophiſtry or the falſhood. The people may be ſurpriſed into a wrong opinion of any public meaſure, but if the meaſure be really in itſelf right, by a little patience and proper inſtruction, the people in general will certainly at laſt form a right judgment. Indeed, if the meaſure be really in itſelf wrong: If it be a meaſure calculated only for humouring any private paſſion or affection of the ſovereign, or any vain or avaricious ſcheme of a miniſter, it would be fooliſh in the adminiſtration to anſwer any ſolid and ſpirited pamphlet that might be written againſt ſuch a meaſure; for the more they endeavoured to juſtify it, the more generally it would be expoſed and condemned, which the favourites of this author (meaning the late earl of Orford, and the late Mr. Pelham) by experience found to be true.

For this reaſon I muſt think that, if there be any groſs error in this author's eſtimates, it was not only the buſineſs but the duty of thoſe in the adminiſtration to expoſe it, as the ſupport of our public credit very much depends upon the amount, as well as application, of our ſinking fund. Therefore I am perſuaded, that if there had been any ſuch error, it would have been expoſed, as our miniſters have, and always muſt have, abundance of clerks of office, penſioners, fine-cure-placemen, &c. who have time enough to anſwer any pamphlet that can be written againſt them; and as no ſuch error has been ſhewn, I muſt take to be right the accounts which this author has given of the produce both of the ſurpluſſes and of the conſolidated duties. Thus I ſhall agree to his premiſes, but I cannot agree, that he from thence draws a right concluſion. On the contrary, though I have neither poſt nor penſion, nor any friend I know of in the adminiſtration, yet for the ſake of public credit, I ſhall, from this author's premiſes, ſhew the concluſion to be, that if peace continues, and ſmuggling be effectually prevented, the annual ſurplus of the ſinking fund will probably amount to 2,000,000l. and a good deal more.

Every one muſt at firſt view perceive the impropriety of this author's computing the produce of any fund in time of peace, from a medium of its produce for ſix years in time of war; for of his ſix years there was little more than half a year that could properly be called a time of peace, and yet in that laſt year it appears, from his own account, that the produce of the ſurpluſſes was above 150,000l. higher than

than it had been in any of the five preceeding years, and as it is more probable that it will increaſe, than that it will decreaſe, I ſhall take the produce of that year, as the medium produce of this branch of the ſinking fund during the continuance of peace, which, according to this author, was 2,209,434 l. Then as to the other branch of the ſinking fund, by which I mean the produce of the conſolidated duties, it likewiſe will certainly increaſe in time of peace, and conſequently muſt exceed the medium price for ſix years in time of war. This author has himſelf ſhewn us, that the produce, upon four branches of the cuſtoms only, was near a 100 l. more in 1763 than it was in 1762; and the increaſe of the impoſts upon wines aroſe certainly from the return of our ſea and land-officers to their native country, by which the conſumption was greatly increaſed; for our wine merchants always leave their wines in the poſſeſſion of their factors abroad, till they have immediate occaſion for them at home, becauſe they muſt pay the high duties upon them, the moment they import them into this iſland; and they were under no ſuch vain terror from the invaſion of Portugal as could induce them to put themſelves to ſuch a needleſs expence, or if they were, it might operate in 1762, but could not operate, as this author ſeems to ſuppoſe, in 1763. It is therefore highly probable, that in time of peace there will be a great increaſe in the medium produce of the conſolidated duties, above that of the ſix years in time of war, and if this increaſe be in the ſame proportion with that of the ſurpluſſes, it will amount to 2,807,041 l. annually as the proportion will ſtand thus, omitting the fraction:

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The eſtimated annual produce or ſurplus of the ſinking fund, during the continuance of peace, will then ſtand as follows:

By ſurpluſſes	2,209,434
By conſolidated duties	2,807,041
From the ſupplies	147,000
Total eſtimated produce	5,163,475
Total charges upon it	2,955,021
Diſpoſable money (as this author calls it) according to ultimate yearly in time of peace	£. 2,208,454

But upon the term, diſpoſable, I muſt obſerve, that if the original intention of the ſinking fund were obſerved, it is no otherwiſe diſpoſable, even by parliament, than only as to which of our debts contracted before 1716, it ſhall be applied to the payment of; though all our miniſters, either in poſſeſſion or expectation, have long ſince affected to make uſe of this term.

Now this method which I have taken muſt, I think, be allowed to be a more proper way of eſtimating the annual ſurplus of the ſinking fund than that which this author has choſen, not I hope, on purpoſe to reduce this ſurplus as low as poſſible. But now I ſhall give ſome reaſons for ſuppoſing, that this ſurplus will, in time of peace, amount to more than the eſtimate I have put upon it; for there were certainly ſeveral ſeizures made, eſpecially of tea, between Lady-day and Chriſtmaſs, that were not condemned, or at leaſt not brought in to the account of ſurpluſſes ſtated the 10th of October, 1763, which was the account preſented to the houſe in the following ſeſſion, and referred to the committee of ways and means on the 9th of March. From the government's ſhare of theſe ſeizures, as well as from the duties paid upon them, there ſhould therefore be ſomething added to the 2,209,434 l. ſtated by this author as the produce of the ſurpluſſes between October 1762 and October 1763. And here I muſt obſerve, that between the 30th of March, 1763, and the 20th of March, 1764, the day on which the above-mentioned panegyrick was publiſhed, there might have been an addition of 1,400,000 lb. of tea brought to pay the duties, though not wholly brought into any public account laid before laſt ſeſſion; and if this was really the caſe, it is very eaſy to conceive how 391000 l. might thereby have been added to the ſurplus of the ſinking fund. Nay, if the duties upon tea were before ſufficient to anſwer all the annual charges upon them, ſomething about that ſum muſt have been added to the ſurplus of the ſinking fund, for there is an exciſe as well as cuſtoms payable upon tea, and both muſt be paid upon tea ſeized and condemned, as well as upon that duly entered, if conſumed at home. The exciſe is 4s. *per* lb. upon all tea, coarſe

course or fine, and the customs to be paid or secured, when imported, are the Old Subsidy, the New Subsidy, the One Third Subsidy, the Two Thirds Subsidy, and the additional impost, all of which are higher or lower, according to the value of the tea, and all together may at an average be reckoned to amount to about 1s. 6d. *per* lb. The whole of the duties upon tea must thus be reckoned to amount to 5s. 6d. *per* lb. which, upon 1,400,000 lb. of tea, amounts to 385000 l. beside the government's moiety of the tea seized, condemned, and sold to those that were to pay the duties, if bought for home consumption *. Consequently, there is nothing impossible in what the author of the panegyric asserts, for he does not say, that the customs had been increased 391000 l. in the article of tea. He only says, that the surplus of the sinking fund had been increased by such an additional quantity of tea having been brought to pay the duty, which general term includes the excise as well as the customs; and if what he asserts be true, it will make a great addition to what I have stated as the supposed medium surplus of the sinking fund in time of peace.

Beside these supposed additions, I must mention another, for which there is a foundation already laid by act of parliament: I mean *The act for granting certain duties in the British American colonies* &c. By that act, several drawbacks before payable upon goods exported from this kingdom to our colonies in America, are to be lessened, consequently those branches of our customs from whence those drawbacks were formerly to be paid, must increase; and if they were sufficient to answer the charges upon them, that increase must be carried to and increase the annual surplus of the sinking fund; or if deficient, that deficiency will not be so great as it was formerly, and consequently will not require so much from the sinking fund, or from any future parliament, to make it good.

These remarks upon the pamphlet called *The Budget* I thought myself obliged to make, for the sake of justice, as well as for the sake of our public credit, and therefore, I hope, the author, whoever he is, will excuse me: If I have made any mistake, I shall be very ready to acknowledge it: If I have not, I hope, the author will join with the rest of his honest countrymen in rejoicing that the annual surplus of the sinking fund is likely to produce more than he before could imagine. And now to prevent the people's building their hopes upon a wrong foundation, I shall make one remark upon a pamphlet called *The Wallet*, written by way of answer to *The Budget*.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

PLEASE to indulge one of your readers, by inserting his observation made on that part of your last Magazine which contains a description of the Ostrich. Your account says, "Tis a mistake that the Ostrich lays her eggs in the sand, and that they are hatched only by the heat of the sun:" and then as a proof, Kolben is said to have seen great numbers of them at the Cape of Good Hope, and affirms, they sit on their eggs like other birds; &c.

Farther, your account says, some authors have likewise told us, "That Ostriches never come near their young after they are out of their shell; but this mistake is rectified by Kolben." Now, sir, what I have to observe is this, that having read Kolben's book a good while ago, I was surprized at the account he gives of the Ostrich for this reason, because the sacred scripture gives a very contrary description, as may be seen in Job xxxix. 14, 15, 16. The question is, which account is to be credited, that given by a fallible man, or that given by the inspired writer?—I cannot but add, that Kolben's description of the Hottentots seems in many things to carry the air of fiction, as much as the late Psalmanazar's history of Formosa (which is now known to be a mere fable). And I have been lately told, that just as much credit is to be given to one as the other, i. e. that both the authors wrote with a design to impose on their readers.

But be this as it may, I shall be obliged to you to request, in your next useful production, some one or other of your correspondents to endeavour to

* *See act* 10 *Geo. I. chap.* 10. *clause* 3. 38. 46.

to reconcile or clear up the above difficulties. I am, ſir,

Your humble ſervant,

Nov. 26, 1764. PHILOBIBLOS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Leigh, Eſſex, Nov. 17, 1764.

MEETING with a query propoſed in your Magazine of July laſt, and waiting thus long to ſee if any one would ſolve it, I find it falls to my lot, at laſt, to anſwer it, which, having firſt tranſcribed the query to lay before the reader, I ſhall do after the following manner.

"What is the cauſe that a certain exact proportion of ſpirits of wine and water, being mixed together (neither of which ſeparately ſhook in a bottle, or otherwiſe agitated, will produce bubbles, or froth, to continue the leaſt time) ſhall, when ſhook in a bottle, produce bubbles, or froth, which will continue for ſome time, and is a rule for our diſtillers in lowering their ſpirits to make what they call proof, i. e. till the ſaid air bubbles will continue the longeſt time.

PHARMACOPIUS.

The reaſon is becauſe neither the particles of the ſpirits, nor yet thoſe of the water lie cloſe enough to one another, ſo as to touch, much leſs to cohere ſo firmly, as to permit the agitated air, when flying upward, to elevate and expand their ſubſtance into ſmall bubbles, beads, or veſicles.

But when both liquors are intimately mixed, they then by forming a *tertium quid* make the mixture of a more compact and coheſive ſubſtance: let. give it a body, viſcidity, or conſiſtence, like a fine kind of lye, that cannot bear its matter to be blown up, or expanded, with the agitated air, ſome of which remains for a time incloſed in the thin veſicles, called by the diſtillers, proof; though may be rendered a falſe one by adding ſome ſugar, and leſs ſpirits, which will make the remainder bear a like bead; and ſo deceive the buyer.

Common lye with plain water and ſoap is both a plain example and viſible reſemblance, and explanation, of what I now ſay; allowing only for the difference in degree of viſcidity in one fluid to that in the other.

You ſee then, that the conſtituent particles of ſoap, compoſed of ſalt and oil, intermixed with particles of water form likewiſe a *tertium quid*, giving ſuch a conſiſtency, or coheſion, mutually to their ſeveral and reſpective parts, as will permit them to be blown up by a pipe into the very great extenſion of large bubbles, to the diverſion of children.

Now the other caſe of ſpirits and water mixed is ſomewhat ſimilar hereto, only as the attraction or coheſion here is not ſo ſtrong, conſequently the diſtenſion, or expanſion, of their bubbles muſt be of a different magnitude accordingly.

Thus much may ſuffice moſt people of common parts, but if you would have a more minute and philoſophical account, or ſolution, of the ſame, till carried up to a *ne plus ultra*, take the following:

Know firſt then, that beſides the common and groſſer particles of matter, we daily ſee congregated into various viſible bodies, there are other more ſubtile, extenſive, but inviſible ones, that continue always fluid, moveable, and elaſtic, and in which all other groſſer ſubſtances lodge and ſwim, even the huge heavenly bodies themſelves, as ſhips and fiſhes do in the ſea. So that what Ovid, in his Metamorph. fable 17, ſays of Atlas, is juſtly applicable; if not really meant, of this ætherial fluid.

——————— *omne*
Cum tot ſyderibus cœlum requievit in illo.

Æther then is a fine, thin, diaphanous, elaſtic fluid, which ſurrounds the earth up to, as far as, the interſtellary world, and which eaſily penetrates and runs through all things, and permits all things as eaſily to run through it. Call it a finer air if you will, I will not diſpute about names, though I look upon it to be a ſubſtance *ſui generis*.

This ſubtile inviſible fluid, I ſay, does quietly pervade the pores of all cohering bodies, if unreſiſted, otherwiſe will force itſelf away, maugre all poſſible oppoſition. This ſame elaſtic fluid either preſſes together, or divides aſunder, the parts of other bodies, and that with more or leſs force and violence, as circumſtances concur. The one operation is called attraction, though not ſo properly as pulſion; the other being the effect, but this the cauſe; and the oppoſite action is

called repulsion. These two actions produce most, if not all, the phænomena in nature.

Now to apply this to our purpose: Water is in a state of repulsion, as are also spirits, which causes them to cohere so little and fly off into vapour, upon the least heat, or motion, so soon; but by mixing both together, the æther, that before lay quiet between their particles when separate, and so kept them asunder, is itself now squeezed out of those interstices by the circumambient æther, which presses their parts home, or closer together, and then holds them so, whence proceeds that stronger cohesion they possess when mixed, than either had while separate. So by this very action, pulsion, or the pressure of the said æther on the different particles, they are strongly enough cemented to bear elevation into little bubbles, as soap lye does into larger ones, and that strong enough too to inclose, and for a time detain, some of the same agitated air in the shaken vessel.

I say, while the fine elastic fluid lies, or lodges, between the constituent particles of visible bodies, they are, during that state, thereby effectually prevented touching one another, or, at least, but in very few points, and then said to be in a state of repulsion; but when, on the contrary, the said elastic ætherial fluid passes through those interstices, and the circumambient æther forces the said particles of grosser bodies to touch one another, they are said then to be in the state of attraction. More of which both of attraction, of cohesion, and gravitation, you may see, if you like, minutely described in a treatise I published some years ago, *ex professo*, on that subject, entitled, *Clavis Naturæ*, or The Mystery of Philosophy unveiled, &c. 8vo.

And that this state of the case is fact, and no fiction, reflect but on the following familiar phænomenon, and see how it can be better accounted for, the volubility and lustre of drops of rain that lie on the leaves of coleworts, and some other vegetables. All this arises from a copious reflection of light from the flattened part of its surface contiguous to the plant; but whenever the same drop rolls along a part that has been wetted, it directly loses all its beautiful lustre, the green plant lying under it being then seen clearly thro' it; whereas in other cases it is hardly to be discerned. And all this is because in the first case, the drop does not really touch the plant when it has the mercurial appearance, but hangs in the air at some distance from it, being separated and supported by the intercepting or interjacent portion of æther, by the force of whose repulsive power it is prevented touching the leaf it lies upon, for else there could be no such copious reflection of white light from its under surface, unless there was a real interval between it and the plant.

If that surface was perfectly smooth, the under surface of the drops would be so too, and so shew an image of the illuminating body by reflexion, like a piece of polished silver: but as it is considerably rough and unequal, the under surface becomes rough likewise; and so by reflecting of light copiously in different directions assumes the resplendent white colour. Thus as the drop is really not in contact with the plant that supports it, it is evident whence its wonderful volubility arises, and why it leaves no track of moisture where it rests; but as soon as it touches a part that is wet on the leaf, the interjacent portion of æther being by the superior force of the circumambient fluid pressed out from between the drop and the surface of the leaf, they are both pressed close together, and brought into contact with each other, when the reflected light is no longer white, but green, from that colour of the plant it is now reflected from.

Just so a smooth needle is made to swim, which, while it does so, touches not the water, but forms around it, by the repulsive power of the æther, a ditch, or bed, whose concavity is much larger than the bulk of the needle. Thus fowls too by rubbing out an oil from the glands of their rumps with their bills, and besmearing their feathers therewith, prevent their being easily wetted, or they drowned. Hence also oil and vinegar, or water are so difficult to mix, and many more such common phænomena in nature, all of them the true effects of repulsion; as the easy quiet, and close connection

connexion, of the parts of matter in other bodies are the conſequence of a ſtrict coheſion.

And as one thing does naturally of courſe bring another freſh to our remembrance, this puts me in mind of a very ſingular phænomenon noticed by Dr. Hook in his poſthumous works, which in my humble opinion can no other ways poſſibly be accounted for, but from theſe ſaid laws of pulſion and repulſion; or the action and reaction of this ſaid ætherial fluid on compacted viſible bodies. At p. 62, folio edition, ſpeaking of the change of bodies from one thing to another, whoſe ſtudy and knowledge would conduce towards improvements in natural philoſophy, he ſays:

"An inſtance of this may be the body produced by melting together tin and copper, which make a third body quite diſtinct in moſt of its properties from either of thoſe two. It was quite a diſtinct colour from either; it is of a conſiſtence abundantly harder than either; it is exceeding brittle, whereas the other are both tough; it is much heavier in ſpecie than either of them, and ſo for every other property it ſeems wholly different from either of the two ingredients of which it is compounded."

Now, pray, what ſhould make the two maſſes of different metals heavier after mixed by melting, than both were before, while they remained ſeparate, but that the particle of the two metals by intromiſſion, or penetrating each others pores ſo intimately, left thereby fewer interſtices, than either of the two metals did in their own uniform ſubſtances, ſingly, hence the æther is more impeded in its paſſage through this mixed metal, as having fewer void ſpaces to pervade, conſequently impenging more upon the ſolid particles of the metals muſt needs communicate its own influence, pulſion, or preſſure, on thoſe reſiſting particles accordingly, and ſo increaſe its abſolute weight or gravity, which is always in proportion to the quantity of matter under ſuch a volume, above that of the weights of both the metallic bodies conjunctly, which were of a rarer texture, before commixed by melting.

I could as eaſily from the ſame principles, account for the tides; not from any preſſure of the moon on the ſurface of the waters, but the very reverſe, nay by the body of the moon, and oppoſite ſide of the earth, ſuſpending each a column of æther, whereby the circumambient air exerts itſelf more ſenſibly by forcing up the waters between both thoſe two bodies. But here is not place for it at preſent.

Really, as for my part, I cannot well ſee how men of thought and reflection can deny the exiſtence and properties of ſuch a fine, ſubtile, extenſive, and elaſtic fluid, as æther, pervading all things, the very life and ſoul of the world, who have read and weighed what father Malbranche has (in his Search after truth) wrote on that ſubject; Bernoulli in his little Latin treatiſe, De Gravitate Ætheris, and ſir Iſaac Newton, in his Opticks and Principia, with Mr. Lovet of Worceſter, his late remarks thereon, but eſpecially ſince elaſticity has been ſo fully diſcovered, and carried on ſo far, which at once proves both the exiſtence of ſuch an active, but inviſible fluid in nature, and ſeveral of its properties never before known, and doubtleſs many more in time may be hereafter diſcovered. I am,

Your, &c.

JOHN COOK.

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

EVERY perſon is luxurious, whoſe mode of life or appearance is above his or her proper ſtation or circumſtances; and as ſuch they muſt be bad members of the community; becauſe in moving out of their proper ſphere the orders of ſociety become broken, which are in ſo high a degree requiſite for the good of the whole; and from living beyond their circumſtances, one of theſe great evils muſt reſult; they muſt defraud others of their property, by contracting debts which they are unable to pay, or they muſt acquire means by vile and hurtful practices for ſupplying the demands of their unwarrantable extravagance.

A lord may be pronounced luxurious, whenever his vanity or vice involves him in ſuch expences as conſtrain him to become either corrupt or unjuſt: For in the firſt caſe, he injures his country by reſigning his in-

tegrity; and in the ſecond, he wrongs individuals by ſpoiling them of their ſubſtance. This rule for judging of what is pernicious luxury will equally hold for every ſubordinate order of people, as any degree of wanton indulgence in expence beyond the honeſt means of ſupplying it, and the prudential rules of application is iniquitous in its nature, and pernicious in its effects.

Splendor is not luxury in men of great eſtates, provided they live ſo much within bounds as to be able to pay juſtly for what they conſume, and at the ſame time make ſuitable proviſion for their children; but it becomes guilty luxury, when it deprives them of the means for doing either. The ſame may be ſaid of every order of men, who live upon inherited or acquired property: But where property is but acquiring, this rule does not hold: Becauſe there the ſtation of traffic of any kind requires the ſober appearance, and the practice of frugality, as ſuitable to order, and to the ends of buſy life, in proviſional ſecurity againſt croſs accidents to themſelves, or to others with whom they have connections, and by which they may otherwiſe become not only eſſentially affected themſelves, but alſo the means of much affecting others.

Whenever we ſee perſons of ſmall or moderate eſtates, vying with thoſe of great poſſeſſions in figure and expence, and merchants, whoſe ſituations in life require ſober conduct, and ſerious application, not only launch into the figure of greatneſs, but alſo immerge into all its diſſipations; ſhopkeepers affecting the rank and figure of merchants; handicraftſmen taking up the appearances of higher tradeſmen; workmen waſting their time and indulging themſelves in exceſſes; apprentices aping gentlemen in their dreſſes and pleaſures; menials copying the faſhions and follies of their ſuperiors, and indulging themſelves in expences beyond the extent of their ſtipends, and the meaneſt labourers, nay even beggars, indulging their appetites from faſhion or vice, we may then fairly pronounce luxury univerſally to prevail, and that every order of ſociety is got at leaſt one ſtep beyond its due bounds.

If we look but around us, and ſee the numbers of palaces, villas, ſnug boxes, equipages of every kind, places of public reſort and of private diſſipation, and the ſplendid, the modiſh, and fantaſtical appearances of the various orders of people; can they be thought indications of either private neceſſity or public diſtreſs? And yet the former is generally complained of and the latter much felt. Or are we to wonder at the extent of corruption or at the bankruptcies which happen amongſt traders, from ſuch as are weekly rolled to their ſumptuous villas in equipages with ſets of horſes, down to thoſe who are wafted on their expenſive Sunday-jaunts, in their ſingle-horſe chaiſes, or hired coaches for the day? And if we ſurvey the inferior kind of extravagance, ought we to wonder that ſuch ſhoals fly their country, that our priſons are crouded with debtors, our highways with robbers, our ſhops and houſes infeſted with ſharpers and thieves, and our ſtreets with ſtrumpets and pick pockets; that our pariſhes are burthened, or in ſhort, that all kinds of iniquities and miſeries abound?

A little rational conſideration will enable us to diſcover the kindred links between luxury, rapine, meanneſs, extravagance, miſery, idleneſs, vice and guilt: For they are all of one family, as ſcandalous as pernicious, and alike fatally deſtructive in their effects.

Are there any of the moſt uſeful employments, to this kingdom now equally lucrative with theirs who adminiſter to luxury and diſſipation? An honeſt merchant may be ſcientifically induſtrious through life, in the employment of a real fortune, without arriving to half the ſtate of affluence that is obtained in a few years by the fellow who contrives any whimſical ſcene of faſhionable reſort; and a gentleman may become worn out in the moſt laborious and perilous ſervice of his country, without obtaining a quarter of the real income of a principal waiter at a tavern of great note, or a dextrous pimp at another of the greateſt infamy. We may behold men of high genius and learning in a ſtate of indigence and contempt, from a diſregard to their talents, while eunuchs and fidlers are beheld in their equipages and embroidery, courted by the great and enriched by the public. An

we see the inferior clergy in a state that is hardly above starving, while those of the most vagabond professions are voluptuous and grow wealthy.

While our nobility will suffer themselves to be eat out of their inheritances by those who administer to their luxurious and phantastical taste; and hang their off-spring upon the public, for a narrow subsistence on marine or military commissions, nay suffer them to be splashed, on foot, by the equipages of builders, cabinet-makers, upholsterers, coach-makers, and taylors; they may think if they can, that they are laudably discharging their duties of station, and conscientiously and considerately their obligations as parents. That there is a great deal of this seen in real practice, is a truth too evident to admit of being doubted. So that what Mr. Hume says of the effects of public credit, is as applicable to the effects of vicious taste and luxury, that "in five hundred years (nay in one, even in fifty) the posterity of those now in coaches, and of those upon the boxes, will probably have changed place;" but not as in the other case, "without affecting the public by these revolutions;" because such effectual subversions of the order of society are too sudden and violent in their natures and operations, not to be productive of very ill consequences, from being produced by great folly and great fraud, as manners and principles are so essentially influential of prosperity or ruin to a community.

Public good, order and well-being must ever greatly depend on the necessary preservation of the boundaries of stations, as the right maintenance of due subordination gives strength and vigour to a state. Sudden and excessive changes, likewise, create intoxications, have ever a tendency to promote great rapacity, and to produce much disorder and confusion. Essential alteration in circumstances cannot be made too gradually because they are so done with more security to the community and individuals. Some politicians may consider it to be of little importance to the state how often property changes hands, or in what hands it at any time is; yet sure it never can be good policy to encourage or countenance a strong spirit of impatience either way, or to suffer the distinct orders of life to be too readily broken in upon, as the doing of it must tend greatly to relax discipline, and unsettle the community.

I have made the representation of these evils general, in order to avoid as much as possible appearing invidious; it being my only view to sketch out the real luxuries of the times, and their pernicious effects. That it is great and diffused, will admit of no doubt; for the changes of manners, practices, and appearances, which have happened of late years, must be glaringly evident to people of observation: but in nothing have they been more fatal than in sinking the pretensions of the most useful and deserving, and in raising those of the most worthless, and even of the most pernicious.

From unbounded extravagance has arisen unbounded expectation, excessive impatience of mind, and as excessive disquietude and disorder. Great waste and want have been increased in the same degrees, and with an universal practice of the former, an almost universal complaint of the latter is heard. Great public difficulties are seen, and great private distresses heard of: So that amidst splendour and dissipation, the state and individuals are alike fearful of ruin. That the former labours under difficulties, is but too evidently apparent, and that the latter are daily experiencing great reverses of fortune, and that too many of them are driven to desperate courses, or suffering great hardships, from their own folly or the guilt of others, is not to be denied; both of which calamities have their source in the same evil, which is luxury, another name for extravagance.

AURELIUS.

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

THERE having been an account in the papers lately that two men going down into a coal-pit at Hollingbush, were suffocated by the bad air; but the paragraph does not mention what (or whether any) methods were used for their recovery. —As these accidents are not very uncommon

common, and there ſeems to be no more reaſon to deſpair of ſaving the lives of ſuch perſons than of thoſe who are drowned, many of whom have been preſerved from the grave, after having laid a conſiderable time under water, we ſhall make no apology for ſending you the following caſe, publiſhed in the ſixth volume of the Edinburgh Medical Eſſays, by Mr. W. Toſſach ſurgeon in Alloa; obſerving only, with the author, that the experiment is very ſimple, and perfectly ſafe; and that therefore there can at leaſt be no harm, if there is not advantage, in acquainting the public with it.

"The 11th of November 1732, (ſays Mr. Toſſach) early in the morning, an unuſual ſtream was obſerved to come out of a coal-pit in this neighbourhood, belonging to the Hon. Sir John Schaw, of Greenock, which the people, who went down to enquire the cauſe of it, found to be the ſmoak of coals that lay about ten fathoms from the bottom of the pit, and were ſome way or other ſet on fire in two places. This pit, and all the others which had any communication with it, were ſhut up cloſe, to ſmother the flame, and continued thus ſhut till December 3, when they were all opened. The one where the fire had been, ſent out a moſt nauſeous ſteam, ſo that no body could come near it, except to the windward. After ſome hours the colliers and others ventured down by the ladders into this pit, which was thirty-four fathoms deep; but ſoon came running up, all panting and breathleſs; they that came lateſt being ſcarce able to ſpeak ſo much, as to tell that one of their number, James Blair, was left dead.

Two men who were no colliers offered ſoon after to go down, and others animated by their example, accompanied them, and brought up the poor man, by head, ſhoulders, legs or arms. Their hurry was ſo great, they did not think how they carried him. When he came to the mouth of the pit, which was between half an hour and three quarters after he had been left in the bottom of it, two had him by the arms, and two by the feet, with his back upmoſt. I made them immediately ſet him down at a little diſtance from the pit, turning him ſupine. The colour of the ſkin of his body was natural, except where it was covered with coal duſt; his eyes were ſtaring open, and his mouth was gaping wide; his ſkin was cold; and there was not the leaſt pulſe in either heart or arteries, and not the leaſt breathing could be obſerved. So that he was in all appearance dead. I applied my mouth cloſe to his, and blowed my breath as ſtrong as I could; but having neglected to ſtop his noſtrils, all the air came out of them: Wherefore taking hold of them with one hand, and holding my other on his breaſt at the left pap, I blew again my breath as ſtrong as I could, raiſing his cheſt fully with it; and immediately I felt ſix or ſeven very quick beats of the heart; his thorax continued to play, and the pulſe was felt ſoon after in the arteries. I then opened a vein in his arm; which, after giving a ſmall jet, ſent out the blood in drops only for a quarter of an hour, and then he bled freely. In the mean time, I cauſed him to be pulled, puſhed and rubbed, to aſſiſt the motion of his blood as much as I could, waſhed his face and temples with water, and rubbed *ſal volatile* on his noſe and lips. Though the lungs continued to play, after I had firſt ſet them in motion; yet, for more than half an hour, it was only as a pair of bellows would have done, that is, he did not ſo much as groan, and his eyes, and mouth remained both open.

After about an hour he began to yawn and to move his eye lids, hands and feet. I then put water, in which I had dropt ſome *ſal volatile*, into his mouth, which he ſwallowed; and cauſed him to be carried into a houſe hard by, where I ſet him in a chair reclining backwards. In an hour more he came pretty well to his ſenſes, and could take drink, but knew nothing of all that had happened after his lying down at the foot of the ladders till his awaking, as it were, in the houſe.

Within four hours he walked home and in as many days returned to his work; but complained for a week or two of a violent pain in his back; which I believe was owing to the way of carrying him up out of the pit.

Mr.

Mr. Toſſach adds, that Lady Schaw, Mr. Bruce of Kennet, the Rev. Mr. Thomas Turner, and ſeveral other gentlemen, with three or four hundred people of the neighbourhood, were witneſſes to what is above related.

Perhaps the ſame kind of treatment might not be ineffectually applied to the recovery of perſons ſeemingly killed by lightning.

A Letter to the Author of The Principles of Chriſtianity as taught in Scripture; *touching his Notion of being ſaved by* Faith only.

SIR,

YOU are generally underſtood to deny that good works are at any rate neceſſary to our ſalvation; and have indeed ſaid as much in plain words in ſeveral parts of your writings: though with great inconſiſtency and ſelf-contradiction, as in other parts it is more than implied that we cannot be ſaved without them. The well known ſentiments of your admirers too, and of the companions you have been very much ſeen with of late, are ſtrong indications that the former aſſertion is that in which you are (and deſire to be) regarded. The other may poſſibly be either the effect only of a confuſion of ideas;—or perhaps may be deſignedly dropped here and there, as ſubterfuges to eſcape by, when ſore preſſed with the pernicious tendency of the former aſſertion.

I am confirmed too, that you are no friend to good works, any more than you are to your brethren the clergy, by a ſermon of yours which I have ſeen in print, preached at Holbeach, in Lincolnſhire, on the faſt-day, Feb. 6, 1756, which is chiefly ſpent in railing moſt devoutly at both. The crime for which you are ſo enraged againſt the clergy, is their care to enforce morality in their diſcourſes;—for ſo doing they are repreſented as the worſt of men, ſacrificing every thing to intereſt, and the favour of the great; and are painted in the blackeſt colours. But happy is it for them, that you have not expreſſed a keener enmity againſt them, than you have in the ſame diſcourſe, againſt morality. Such a man's enmity will do them no harm with any perſon of common ſenſe and honeſty. I do aſſure you I eſteem it on the contrary a credit. Since I have ſeen that ſermon I have been in no doubt what regard is to be paid to the rancourous and envenomed accuſations brought by you in the letter to a clergyman, prefixed to your late publication. Probably this might be ſome clergyman who was naughty enough to be an advocate for holineſs of life, and to repreſent it as a condition of our being admitted to final ſalvation through Jeſus Chriſt. And how ſhould ſuch a man be uſed too ill? Is it not right to inſpire the people by any means with the utmoſt ill opinion of him? It is neceſſary to get him conſidered as a *dangerous perſon, that is not to be truſted.*——Pity there is not an inquiſition here to deal with him!

I would not, ſir, do you any wrong, or repreſent your zeal againſt ſuch as more *bitter* than it is; and I believe they who read that ſermon, as well as ſome paſſages in theſe laſt, will not think I have.

However, I will lay my life, that at moſt he did but differ from you, ſome how in his apprehenſion about the ſenſe of an article perhaps, or in his explication of a doctrine; and this you honeſtly magnify into his denying the article and aſſerting that it is falſe, and into ridiculing the doctrine itſelf. When an angry bigot charges any one, who differs from him in his ſenſe of a thing, with abſolutely denying the thing, he deſerves only contempt. Were I to ſhow the abſurdities of tranſubſtantiation, and a paſſionate papiſt were to charge me with ridiculing the ſacrament; or if I denied that there were any true miracles now done in their church, and he were ſhameleſs enough to upbraid me with aſſerting that all operations of the Holy Ghoſt, both ordinary and extraordinary, had long ſince ceaſed; I need not give myſelf the trouble to tell him that he was guilty of uttering a wicked falſity; every one would ſee what regard was due to him.

But to return to your aſſertion, that good works are not neceſſary to our ſalvation. It may be proper to produce ſome of your own words in confirmation of this charge, leſt it ſhould not be credited; for this muſt ſeem an odd ſort of doctrine to be zealous

for. Methinks a religion that does not require goodneſs of life, can be good for nothing. In the third of your ſeven diſcourſes laſt publiſhed you thus argue, p. 30. "What an abſurdity is it to ſay the death of Chriſt was a full perfect and ſufficient ſacrifice for the ſins of the whole world, and yet that our works are neceſſary to our ſalvation." And again in p. 31. "Whoſoever therefore would perſuade you that you can be ſaved any other way than by *faith only* in Jeſus Chriſt, let his ſtation in life be what it will, &c. &c.—In points of religion let no ſuch man be truſted. You cannot indeed embrace his opinions but at the peril of your eternal ſalvation."

Well, ſir, then the ſcripture muſt not be truſted, which tells us, that Jeſus Chriſt is become "the author of eternal ſalvation unto them that *obey* him." Heb. v. 9. And we muſt have a care that we pay no regard to it in thoſe many plain aſſertions, in almoſt every page thereof, which conſpire with our redeemer's own declaration, Mat. vii. 12. "Not every one that ſaith unto me, Lord, Lord, ſhall enter into the kingdom of heaven, but he that doth the will of my father which is in heaven."

But as I have obſerved, there is great inconſiſtency and ſelf-contradiction in the work, in which you have advanced this Antinomian poſition of works not being neceſſary, and as every venomous creature is ſaid to carry in ſome part of it an antidote to its own poiſon, ſo we need go no farther than to your own performance for a confutation of this favourite principle.

In your fourth ſermon, pag. 33, you ſay, "If faith be not accompanied with *works* it avails nothing." mighty good, ſir! Again page 36, "St. Paul, ſpeaking of a *ſaving faith*, ſtiles it, a faith which *worketh by love*; ſo that the faith which ſaves includes *obedience*. It is not a mere aſſent to the truths of the goſpel, but a living principle which produces *works*." better and better ſtill!

In giving the marks of our believing to the ſaving of the ſoul, you ſay that a ſaving faith has, among others, theſe two remarkable properties,—that it purifies the heart, and overcomes the world—Which latter you thus deſcribe "The true believer heartily and gratefully truſts to the mercies of God in Jeſus Chriſt, and, to ſhew his ſenſe of them, dedicates himſelf to God, to ſerve him with a conſtant and reſolute ſubjection, againſt all oppoſition whatſoever. He knows in whom he has believed; that *if he perſeveres unto the end, he ſhall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away*." p. 39. In your firſt ſermon of the ſeven, p. 10, you ſay, "Though God ſo loved the world that he gave his only begotten ſon, that whoſoever believeth on him ſhould not periſh but have eternal life; yet unleſs we believe in the ſon, with ſuch a faith as purifies the heart, overcomes the world, and produces a life of *righteouſneſs* and *holineſs*, the mercies of God will avail us nothing, his wrath abideth on us."—beſt of all!

I might add ſome more paſſages as ſtrong and full [ſee p. 34 and 35] but any one of theſe were alone ſufficient, as it is abſolutely giving up the point of works not being neceſſary. So inconſiſtent are theſe latter declarations with the former, that an attempt to reconcile them is only trifling with words without meaning, and playing off propoſitions which unſay in one part what they ſay in the other; and which are in vain endeavoured to be made agree with St. James's full aſſertion reſpecting final ſalvation, that *by works a man is juſtified and not by faith only*. Jam. ii. 24. This is a determination of an apoſtle reſpecting the terms of being finally ſaved; the matter here under conſideration. Whereas the being juſtified of which St. Paul ſpeaks in Ep. to the Rom. as without the deeds of the law (Rom. ii. 28.) is the firſt juſtification, which conſiſted in the converts to Chriſtianity being admitted upon their faith into the kingdom and covenant of God, or the Chriſtian ſtate and privileges, with remiſſion of the ſins of their foregoing ſtate. See Dr. Taylor on the Ep. to the Rom. chap. 12. p. 96. of firſt edition, and chap. 17. p. 122, and Dr. Halifax's Diſcourſes on Juſtification. It were eaſy to anſwer the arguments by which you endeavour to ſupport your opinion; but it is needleſs, as you ſave us that trouble by ſo plainly confuting yourſelf; and for the preſent, at leaſt, I will take my leave of you, and am, Yours,

POIETES LOGOU.

To

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Nov. 22, 1764.

HAVING been a conſtant reader of your magazine, and ſeeing ſo many of the afflicted apply to you for a communication of their caſes to your phyſical readers, it has encouraged me, who am of that miſerable number, to beg you will give my unhappy caſe a place in your next, for the ſerious conſideration of the moſt worthy and humane Dr. Cook, of Leigh, or any other gentleman of the faculty.

I am a poor young man, now kept upon charity, between the age of thirty-three and four, and was ſeized laſt April was two years with a violent cold and fever, which were then ſaid to be cauſed by a bad infectious air, as that diſorder was general and fatal to numbers at that time: I got as I thought pretty well, after the firſt attack, but in ten days, or a fortnight, had a violent relapſe, which fixt upon me a whole train of nervous, or ſome other very bad complaints; ſuch as a ſlow inward continual fever, ſinking and oppreſſion of ſpirits, ſo as to render me unfit for any kind of buſineſs that required the leaſt attention; a conſtant burning heat in my breaſt, which has cauſed ſuch a tightneſs, as if the muſcles of the breaſt were contracted, and at times a darting pain in the part affected; but not very violent, or of long continuance; my eyes in general are hot and inflamed, but both they and the heat in my breaſt are better and worſe as the fever abates or is ſtronger. My breath is always uncommonly hot; much company, noiſe, or converſation, I cannot bear, reading or writing, if but for the ſpace of five minutes, hurts me greatly, by increaſing the heat in my breaſt, and cauſes a trembling and confuſion almoſt immediately. I have a dry parching heat in the palms of my hands, very great weakneſs in my joints, eſpecially the knees: cold chills flying about me very frequently; I am grievouſly afflicted with wind both in my ſtomach and bowels, which lodges on both ſides juſt below the ribs; I am very reſtleſs in the night, and can get no refreſhing ſleep; my ſtomach is not ſo much impaired as might be expected from ſo long and tedious an illneſs, yet always after eating is left a fulneſs upon my palate, and if any thing I eat diſagrees with me, its effects are, making me hot, and cauſing a fulneſs and ſwelling of the ſtomach, and riſing in the throat; I am never free, nor have the leaſt cough or ſpitting, but have always a numb, and ſtupifying pain in my head, and ſometimes the pain is very violent; in ſhort, ſir, ſo truly miſerable is my condition, that I may rather be ſaid to languiſh than live; I have made uſe of everything the young woman has done who ſign'd M. L. in your magazine of May laſt, beſides bathing in the ſea, and the cold bath, for near half a year, tried change of air and riding; I have applied to ſeveral eminent and ſkilful phyſicians to no purpoſe. But as almighty God, that great phyſician of all phyſicians, may ſee fit to bleſs the advice of one and not another, I am willing to hope (if not for a perfect cure) for at leaſt a mitigation of my diſorders, which, if obtained, ſhall both in public and private be acknowledged by ſir, your miſerable and very

humble ſervant,

J. W.

P. S. I have for ſome time paſt lived upon milk diet, except a meat dinner, of mutton, veal, or lamb (when in ſeaſon) commonly boiled; I refrain from all kind of greens and roots, ſave a few potatoes, and thoſe I eat very ſparingly of; my drink is barley water, or toaſt and water, with ſometimes a little raiſin wine mixed: The good perſon, who now maintains me, is willing to pay to the amount of a guinea or two in medicines if any relief may be hoped for.

An Obſervation in Opticks, made by Mr. George Edwards.

Read before the Royal Society, June 16, 1763.

I Having lately accidentally diſcovered that the ſhadows of things floating in water, a little below its ſurface, are reflected from the air above the water more ſtrongly (to my apprehenſion) than objects above the ſurface of the water are reflected from the water; and conſequently, that fiſhes playing beneath the ſurface of a ſtill water, may ſee their images

images distinctly playing in the air, with this advantage over men, who view their faces in the water; for things in air, that are reflected from the water, must have, when placed over the water, their dark or shadowed sides reflected from it, which renders the images obscure. On the contrary, the inhabitants of the waters have almost a hemisphere of light falling on their upper sides, which are the sides, that are reflected from the air, which consequently renders such images lighter, and more striking to the eye, than reflections of obscured things in air, when reflected from the water.

Two remarkable Cases in Surgery. By Mr. Francis Geach, *surgeon in* Plymouth.

Read before the Society, June 23, 1763.

CASE I. A Man aged forty-two years not much addicted to spirituous liquors, nor too rigidly abstemious, seven months ago received a violent blow on the right hypochondrium. Soon after he was seized with the colic, and had a yellow suffusion over his skin: himself dated the æra of his misfortune from the blow. At first he had a diarrhœa, but at last became so costive as to have no regular intestinal discharge but by the help of lenitives. He was much emaciated towards the end of life, his skin was astonishingly yellow, and dry as parchment, or leather shrivelled by the fire. Many medical processes were employed ineffectually. He had no considerable pain any where. A week before his death the left arm turned quite black. He had frequent hæmorrhages from his nose. On dissection the liver was found considerably enlarged, externally of a pale lead colour, harder and more solid than in a sound state, but not schirrous; internally, more porous and spungy. The inner substance, not deviating from its natural colour, seemed to be made up of distinct fibres intersecting one another, with vacuities between them equal in size to the small cells of honeycombs. The ductus cysticus, and hepaticus, as well as the pori biliarii were perfectly ligamentous. The gall-blander had changed its pyriform figure, and affected that of a cylinder, the fibres of which were hard, white and compacted. The pylorus, and the duodenum were in a similar state. The circular fibres of the pylorus were rigid beyond conjecture. The concretions, six in number, each weighing half drachm, and specifically heavier than water, a circumstance unusual, were all ranged in a parallel line and tallying pretty exactly with one another, so completely filled up the tube (for it might be called with more propriety so than bladder) as to allow but little intermediate space. The passage into the duodenum was almost closed up. Scarce any sincere gall issued forth on incision; but a small quantity of a turbid, saponaceous fluid, not unlike chocolate in colour, came out, or rather was expressed out gradually.—The bile, not finding a ready exit through the ductus choledocus, stagnated probably in its repository, became diseased, and acquiring the consistence of soapy dregs, proved the constituents of those concretions, which on experiment are found combustible as wax, and as no fermentation arises from pouring acids upon them, it may be concluded the bile is no alkali. The omentum was almost destroyed, the little that remained of it, was hard and black, and afforded no ill emblem of sea'weed, when dried. The glands of the mesentery were in some parts schirrous; in others, they represented small and distinct steatomas. It may be needless to observe what is common to other dead bodies that the distension of the stomach and intestines was in the greatest extremity.

CASE II.] Mr. James L——d, midshipman of his majesty's ship Liverpool, in a riot, December 10, 1762, was wounded in the left eye: a small sword entered in at the external angle, and passing quite through the eye towards the basis, struck against the inner part of the orbit. He fell down instantaneously senseless, with loss of speech, and an hemiplegia of the opposite side: blood was immediately drawn, the texture of which was not strongly cohering. The next morning he was found lying upon his back, with the right eye widely opened, and the pupil (though in a light room) considerably dilated. This eye was incapable

capable of discerning objects, never winking at the waving of the hand, or the close application of the finger, though sometimes it was convulsed. The left eye was extruded from its orbit, and enlarged to the size of a pullet's egg, though destitute of all its humours: His pulse beat at long intervals with a lazy motion, and stopped upon gentle pressure: The body was not feverish, but preserved a natural heat, the paralytic side, arm, and thigh excepted, which were livid, cold, and rigid; the lancet was employed without exciting any sensation, and blisters lay on several days without raising any vesications; these benumbed parts were constantly bedewed with clammy sweat. He was devoid of anxiety, or inquietude, the powers of nature seemed to be almost suspended, and life to be carried on, only through the large organs and vessels. The functions of the lower belly were debilitated, lenient and strong purgatives producing no irritation in the stomach and intestines; and clysters, though repeatedly injected, were never repelled. The urine was emitted by drops only, and sometimes it would run off suddenly in a deluge; his hearing, though not quite lost, was considerably impaired; he lay lethargic and dead almost to every thing, though by pulling the arms and shaking the body, by loud and frequent calling, by desiring him to extend his tongue, he would gape widely; and forgetting seemingly what had been said to him, keep his mouth wide open, when the tongue might be seen quivering and retracted. Five weeks elapsed in this state of insensibility, every thing he took was with voracity, but without relish and without distinction. About this time a new and dreadful symptom began to threaten, the jaw seemed to be moved with difficulty, and liquids only could be poured down; the hypochondria were hard and distended, and every effort to procure an intestinal discharge proved ineffectual, when very large eruptions of the miliary kind were suddenly diffused over the sound parts. From that critical moment he perspired freely, and had an easy motion of the jaw; his urine was rendered in a due quantity, and purgatives of the lenient kind easily operated, the hypochondria were soft, and equal, the discharge from the eye, which hitherto had been acrid, was now copious and laudable, the sound eye had its motion, he could see distinctly, and seemed in other respects sensible, when roused from his stupefaction: soon after he could bear to be moved from the bed to a chair without fatigue, the paralytic parts were rubbed with vinegar and mustard, and he took the following medicines.

Pulv. valerian. ℈ss.
— Cast. Rus. gr. 4.
Spec. Diambræ gr. iij.
Syrup. croci q. s. m. f. bolus ter die sumend. ex haustu seri senapini.

A cataplasm of bread and milk had been daily applied to assuage the inflammation and swelling of the eye, and a decoction of thyme and mustard was employed as a gargarism to help the suppression of voice. Soon as he began visibly to mend, he had sometimes loud and sudden bursts of laughter, and sometimes only a long continued silent simpering, a species of convulsion not unlike that called by the Greek physicians κυνικος σπασμος, save only that this was not attended with a fever. When he attempted to walk, he had such gestures as accompany the St. Vitus's dance, and seemed a perfect idiot, throwing eagerly forward one leg, and dragging the other trembling after. His appetite is now naturally moderate, his sleep sound and refreshing, his hearing acute, he speaks, but drawls out his words rather indistinctly than articulately, the paralytic arm and thigh are again animated, and recover but slowly their flexibility and extension. He tells me that he remembered nothing from the moment he received the injury, to the time he recovered and sat up; there was a temporary privation of the intellectual faculties. It may be worth while to observe, that though several large sloughs were thrown off from the eye, though the suppuration was in a large quantity; yet the bulk of the parts did not diminish, nor the inflammation lessen, till an astringent fotus of red rose leaves and port wine

was applied, which ſo effectually braced up the relaxed parts, that the lids now cover the deformity. Though it may be difficult to account ſatisfactorily for the paralyſis of the oppoſite ſide, yet monſieur de la Faye * has ſomething pertinent to the matter; the paſſage is not long and may be worth tranſcribing.

"La Moëlle Allongée n'eſt que le prolongement de la ſubſtance médullaire du cerveau, & du cervelet. Les fibres qui la compoſent, ſe croiſent, de ſorte que celles du côté gauche paſſent au côté droit, & celles du côté droit au côté gauche; c'eſt de cette Moëlle Allongée que partent immediatement les dix paires de nerfs qui ſortent du crane. Comme les fibres de la ſubſtance medullaire ſe croiſent, les nerfs ſe croiſent auſſi, c'eſt à dire, que ceux qui viennent du côté droit paſſent au côté gauche, & que ceux qui viennent du côté gauche, paſſent au côté droit. Delà vient, à ce qu' on pretend que la paralyſie, lorſqu'elle eſt la ſuite de la compreſſion de quelque endroit du cerveau, ſe trouve pour l'ordinaire au côté oppoſé à celui de l'endroit comprimé."

FRANCIS GEACH.

An impartial and ſuccinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progreſs of the late* WAR, *continued from p. 552.*

BUT, indeed, the whole of the Spaniſh motions during this campaign ſeems to be incomprehenſible, unleſs we ſuppoſe them to have been directed by the French, who certainly had no intention that Spain ſhould make a conqueſt of Portugal, but procured this attack upon it, in order to put this nation to the trouble and expence of defending it. How unfortunate is it for any nation to have its meaſures directed by foreign councils! Let the deſigns of the Spaniſh general upon this occaſion be what they will, they were defeated by the bravery of the Britiſh troops; for he was obliged to return to his camp at Caſtel Branco; and heavy rains obliged him ſoon after to put an end to the campaign, by returning with his army into his own country, after demoliſhing the fortifications of Almeida, and ſome other places upon the Portugueſe frontier. Therefore, I ſhall conclude the hiſtory of this war between Spain and Portugal, with an account of what happened between them in America; for there likewiſe the Spaniards began the attack, of which the reader may ſee an account in ditto Mag. 1763, p. 528.

The retaking of this fort was ſoon after attempted by two of our privateers, aſſiſted by only one Portugueſe forty gun ſhip, of which the reader may ſee an account in ditto Mag. 1763, p. 650.

As none of the Spaniſh regiſter, or rich ſhips, ventured to depart from America, after they had notice of the rupture, we ſhould have made very little by Spaniſh captures in the European ſeas, but by good luck for us, one of their richeſt ſhips happened to ſail from Lima in the South-ſea, before any advice of the war arrived there, and was taken by two of our frigates, of which the reader may ſee an account in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 396. By this capture we got ſome atonement for the interruption of our trade with Spain, for as ſoon as that court declared war, they prohibited the importation of any Britiſh manufactures even by neutral powers, in the execution of which they were ſo ſtrict as to ſeize ſome French manufactures becauſe they reſembled Britiſh, and would not admit of any ſuch but upon certain conditions, as appears by their anſwer to a complaint made by the French miniſter. See it in ditto Mag. p. 304.

Thus the Spaniards were ſufferers even in Europe by the war, which they had ſo wantonly and ſo unjuſtly begun; for that part of Portugal which they had over-run, and from which they were by our troops obliged ſo ſhamefully to retreat, was ſo poor that it was not worth plundering; and by their prohibiting Britiſh manufactures they were loſers, becauſe ſuch ſort of manufactures were abſolutely neceſſary for them, conſequently they were forced to have the ſame kind of manufactures from other nations at a dearer rate. But as to both the Indies, we ſhall

* *Principes de Chirurgie, premiere partie.*

ſhall preſently ſee, that they were much greater ſufferers, without ſo much as the ſhadow of an advantage, except the little Portugueſe fort before mentioned; for in America or the Weſt-Indies, we this year made amends for our inactivity in the preceeding, as we there proſecuted the war with vigour and ſucceſs againſt the French as well as Spaniards. I have before taken notice of admiral Rodney's having ſailed from St. Helens, upon an expedition againſt Martinico *; and as Barbadoes was the place appointed for the general rendezvous of the ſhips and troops deſigned for that expedition, he arrived at that iſland on the 22d of November, but all the ſhips and troops did not arrive till the 24th of Dec. ſo that it was the 7th of Jan. 1762, before this formidable fleet made its appearance before Martinico, where he and general Monckton, who had the chief command of the troops, immediately began their operations; and they carried them on with ſuch vigour and diſpatch, that by the 13th of February they made themſelves maſters of the whole iſland of Martinico, and by the 5th of April of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Grenada's, and, in ſhort, of every thing the French were poſſeſſed of in the Weſt-Indies, except what they had in the iſland of Hiſpaniola, which, I ſuppoſe, they had no orders to attack. Of theſe operations the reader may ſee a full and authentic account in ditto Magazine, 1762, p. 148, 116, 156, 207, and 249 †. To which I ſhall add, that in theſe operations our ſeamen aſſiſted wherever it was neceſſary at land, as well as by ſea, with their uſual ſpirit and intrepidity, of which we had a very natural and, I believe, a very true account, in a letter from an officer who was eye-witneſs, which the reader may ſee in ditto Mag. p. 119.

The news of the entire reduction of the iſlands of Martinico and St. Lucia having arrived April 2, the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London, reſolved to addreſs his majeſty upon that occaſion, which they did on the 7th, and their addreſs, with his majeſty's anſwer, may be ſeen in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 189.

It is probable, that as ſoon as Martinico and the other French Caribbees had been reduced, the ſame fleet and ſquadron would have been ordered to attack the French in Hiſpaniola, or New Orleans, or perhaps in both, but as Spain had ſo wantonly provoked us to war, our miniſters had reſolved to make her feel as ſoon as poſſible the weight of Britiſh arms, therefore they had reſolved to attack her in the moſt ſenſible part. For this purpoſe, as ſoon as war was declared, they began to prepare for a new expedition, and as in every ſuch caſe an early nomination of the chief commanders is neceſſary, that they may take care to ſee every thing provided which they think neceſſary for the execution, admiral Pocock, as the chief commander of the fleet, and the earl of Albemarle, as the chief commander of the land forces, were, after ſome conteſt, appointed; and on the 5th of March the fleet ſailed from St. Helens, as ſuppoſed to the Weſt-Indies, but to what particular place was not ſo much as ſurmiſed.

On the 27th of June we had an account of the whole fleet's having arrived off the Havannah in the iſland of Cuba, on the 23d of May, from whence the deſign of this expedition came to be publickly known, and the beſt account I can give of its progreſs and ſucceſs is that publiſhed by authority, which the reader may ſee in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 489, 492, 537—547. And to theſe I ſhall add the following private accounts, which the reader may ſee in ditto Mag. p. 639, and in ditto Mag. 1763, p. 147 and 204 ‡.

The French and Spaniſh courts had, it ſeems, a deſign to have formed a combined ſquadron in the Weſt-Indies, ſuperior to the ſquadron we had there, and for that purpoſe the French actually ſent a ſquadron thither; but the Spaniſh ſhips were cooped up in the harbour of Havanna, by adm. Pococke, before they could ſail, and the French ſquadron, of which ſee a liſt in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 398, ſoon after it arrived at Cape Francois, was blocked up by a detachment

* *See before, p.* 512.

† *See the map of Martinico, Lond. Mag.* 1759, *p.* 608. *that of Port Royal at ditto, p.* 528; *and that of the Caribbees, ditto,* 1759, *p.* 120. *alſo plan of Fort Royal, ditto,* 1762, *p.* 208.

‡ *See maps and plans relating to this expedition, Lond. Mag.* 1762, *p.* 280, 464, 520, *ditto,* 1763, *p.* 40, 116, 148, 324.

tachment from admiral Rodney's squadron; so that during the whole progress of this expedition, we met with no interruption from the French, but that mentioned in admiral Pocock's letter, p. 547. And the account of the reduction of the Havannah having arrived September 30, the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London, resolved to address his majesty upon the joyful news, which they presented October 4, and their address, with his majesty's answer, the reader may see in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 559.

But though this expedition met with no extraordinary misfortune in its outset, or in the progress of the siege, yet our troops suffered extremely by the heat and unwholesomeness of the climate, both before and after the surrender of the place, insomuch that of 14000 land forces which were landed upon the island, it was said, that only 3500 remained alive, when the island was restored to the Spaniards in consequence of the peace; and of this great loss of brave veterans it was reckoned, that not above a sixth part were killed or died of their wounds. Our fleet likewise suffered much in its return to Europe by storms and tempests, of which see some melancholy accounts in ditto Mag. 1763, p. 49, 50. And though our commanders in chief, and some of the superior officers got great riches by this conquest; yet the private men, either of the fleet or army, got very little advantage, as the reader may see by the distribution of the prize money, which see in ditto Mag. 1763, p. 50. This distribution the common soldiers could not but look upon as most unequal and unjust, and therefore it could not have been expected that they would have defended their conquest with the same zeal they acquired it, if the people of the island had resumed courage enough to rise in arms for its recovery; and indeed it was a wonder they did not, considering what a sickness and mortality prevailed among our troops, of which we had an account in a letter, dated October 20, 1762, from an officer there, in these words: "Since the reduction of this place, sickness has so much prevailed, that we have not now above 1000 men fit for duty; great part dead, the rest sick in hospitals, out of which we still continue to bury a hundred or a hundred and fifty per week *." Yet notwithstanding this melancholy state of our army, the people did not make the least attempt to regain their liberty: nay, they were so tame as to submit quietly to the banishment of their bishop for refusing to comply with a demand, that to a Roman catholic must have appeared very unjust, as they hold, that the civil power ought never to intermeddle in the church affairs. See the earl of Albemarle's manifesto upon this occasion, ditto Mag, 1763, p. 91.

With regard to the war upon the continent of North America, the Cherokees had suffered so much in the two preceding years † by following French councils, that the French settled upon the Mississippi could not, with all their art, prevail with any Indian nation to attack us, and by themselves alone they were too few in number, and too remote from our frontier, to think of attacking us.

Besides, our colonies, at least some of them, had raised a sufficient force for defending themselves, for New England alone had raised no less than 5220 men, who were to continue under the command of general Amherst until the last day of October. From hence the French in Canada saw it would have been madness in them to think of rebelling, but as such of them as pleased might, by the articles of their capitulation, return to France, ninety-five of them, men and women, freighted an English ship, and sailed from Canada with a design to be landed at Rochelle; but the ship was in a storm cast away upon the island of Cape Breton, and but six persons saved out of the whole, which probably prevented any more of the Canadians being such fools as to make a like choice. Thus the whole year passed without any warlike exploit upon the continent of North America; but in the island of Newfoundland the French by surprise made an attack upon us, for which they soon after suffered severely, as the reader may see in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 396, 447, 491, 554, 563, 564

* See Lond. Mag. 1763, p. 105.

† See ditto Mag. p. 35, and ditto Mag. 1764, p. 26, 350.

564 *, and before the end of the year, we got further revenge, by making prize of a whole fleet of French merchant ships, escorted by three king's frigates, of which see an account in ditto Mag. 1763, p. 516.

As no warlike exploit of any consequence happened this year upon the coast of Africa, I must proceed to the East Indies, where, it seems, in the preceding year a design had been formed for reducing the island of Bourbon, which was the last possession the French had left them in that part of the world; and for this purpose orders had been sent to the commander in chief of our squadron then stationed in the East Indies to rendezvous with his squadron at the island of Diego Rays, north-east of Mauritius, where he was to meet or wait for a squadron under Commodore Keppel, from England, with a proper land force on board. Accordingly Admiral Corniſh (Admiral Stevens having died some months before) arrived at that island at the time appointed, where he waited in that open and boisterous ocean, till the change of the winds made it needless to wait any longer for any ships from England, when he returned to Madrass, without hearing any thing of Commodore Keppel's squadron, or having received any countermand of his orders, of which disappointment see an account in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 304.

I must likewise observe that before the end of the preceding year, upon the arrival of three of our company's ships, with troops on board, at Bencoolen in Sumatra, the French deserted the conquest they had made *, and our people, without opposition, re-established our settlements in that island.

Thus our people having driven the French out of every part of the East-Indies to the eastward of the island of Bourbon †, and having got a Soubah of their own chusing established in Bengal ‡, they passed the year 1762, in perfect tranquility till they had notice of our rupture with, and declaration of war against, Spain. This was joyful news, as the Spaniards had something for them to conquer in the East-Indies, and something that was well worth the conquering. Therefore Admiral Corniſh, as soon as he had the news, began to prepare for an expedition against the Spanish Philippine islands, of which the reader may see a full and authentic account in ditto Mag. 1763, p. 212, §.

[*To be continued in our Appendix.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Leigh, Essex, Nov. 27, 1764.

A Diabetes is a distemper a long while breeding, and is brought forth by much time, so that it often gains ground before ever the patient is well aware of his danger.

It is a disease that seldom happened among the ancients, wherefore is rarely mentioned by their writers. It was almost unknown to the Greek physicians, and even Galen (a Latin one) confesses that himself saw it but twice; but with us it is no uncommon disorder, ever dangerous and often mortal.

A Diabetes is a frequent and copious discharge of urine in too large a quantity, wasting away the whole body by degrees, attended with thirst, weakness, leanness, and a slow continual fever, with a burning heat about the loins; in a word, with all the symptoms of a confirmed hectic.

It proceeds from the serum of the blood being too much attenuated, or dissolved; from the glands, or kernels, of the kidnies being too much dilated, whereby they secrete, or separate, the watery portion of the sanguinary mass too speedily; and from the cuticular vessels being too much contracted; for according to the plain proverb, the less we perspire, or sweat, the more we piss; the lessening of one kind of evacution being always the encrease of another.

In the beginning the mouth is deprived of moisture, the spittle is white and frothy, they make a little more water than usual; there is a thirst, but not very violent as yet, there is a little heat, but biting and lying in the bowels, the habit of the body becomes thin, the person anxious, and of a wavering mind.

Would they but apply to the physician for help now, they might easily

* *See before, p.* 352. † *See the map of it, Lond. Mag.* 1762, *p.* 240.
‡ *See before, p.* 352. § *See the map, Lond. Mag.* 1763, *p.* 292.

be

be cured, but not ſo afterwards, for in proceſs of time their thirſt is very much increaſed, grows immenſe, and not to be ſatisfied with drinking, by reaſon of the ſudden ſeparation made by the kidnies. The whole body is emaciated; and, generally a hectic fever, with a quick and weak pulſe, accompanies this diſtemper all along.

At laſt the colliquation, or conſumption, of the fleſh and members into urine, is very quick; nor does the patient make water with intermiſſion, but as ſoon as the veſſels are relaxed, the diſcharge is continual, thirſt is intolerable, drink plentiful, but yet not anſwerable to the quantity of urine. If he abſtains a little time from making water, the loins ſwell, alſo the teſtes and hips; at laſt water is made with pain, and ſudden death is at hand.

At firſt the urine is of a ſoft taſte, but by no means ſweet, but it grows ſweetiſh by degrees, becauſe firſt the watery part of the ſerum is diſcharged, and afterwards even the more chylous, which as ſoon as brought into the blood paſſes off by urine, crude, and undigeſted, whence proceeds that ſinking of ſtrength, and all the other ſymptoms attending the ſame.

A Diabetes is always difficult to cure, and, if it continues long, generally proves mortal. In old age it muſt needs be very dangerous, as alſo if it happens immediately after immoderate venery; long drinking of ſpirituous liquors; or fevers of a long continuance.

A ſub-aſtringent and acid diet, and red wine in moderation, is proper in this caſe, as is alſo coffee; but the white decoction and tincture of roſes are excellent, and ought to be drank plentifully; moderate exerciſe is of ſervice, provided the ſtrength of the patient will permit of it, though it be only in a ſwing.

As to the cure, the intentions are but two; to correct the acrimony of the fluids, and to ſtrengthen the ſolids. To this end milk diet, and almond emulſions, are convenient. In ſhort, the Diabetes ſhould be handled as an hectic fever, or as a white flux, or gonorrhea, omitting only bleeding and purging, which, by reaſon of the univerſal diſſolution, or melting down of the blood and juices are here improper. The curative indications being much the ſame in both diſeaſes, how much ſoever theſe two diſtempers may ſeem to differ from one another.

But as we can have no certain criterion when this diſorder is occaſioned by the juices being too much broke, or attenuated, or the pores of the kidney glands too much dilated, the beſt method we can take is to preſcribe ſuch medicines as will equally ſerve in both caſes, and thoſe muſt conſiſt of aſtringents, anodynes, balſamicks, and agglutinants, which will not only ſerve to thicken the fluids, but conſtringe the pores, and corrugate the ſolids alſo.

In this leaky diſeaſe there is no occaſion for evacuations, as I obſerved before, here being too much of that already, unleſs when the diſorder proceeds from an obſtructed perſpiration, or when we are ſure the fault is entirely owing to the dilatation of the pores; and then the cold bath would be of great ſervice too.

The cure is beſt to be begun with a gentle vomit, and uſe both the ſimple and compound quick lime water of the London diſpenſatory; i. e. a gallon of water to twelve ounces of unſlacked lime freſh out of the kiln; as alſo drink of decoction of plain dried orange peel, ſeven to three pints of water, plentifully. A ſpecifick.

Few or none are cured by aſtringents alone, yet they have their good uſe, among all which the jeſuit's bark is moſt excellent, in as much as it acts on both the fluids and ſolids at the ſame time; giving texture to the one, and elaſticity to the other, wherefore by bracing up the veſſels it is good for the ſlow hectic fever.

Allum whey, made by boiling a pint of milk with a quarter of an ounce of powdered roch allum, is of ſervice for ordinary drink, at times for a change. Tincture of antimony has been given with ſucceſs, thirty drops often. A paragoric draught, that is twenty drops of liquid laudanum in a glaſs of ſack may be given now and then, as once a week, at bed time. Gum arabic, gum tragacanth, diſſolved in barley water, are proper, as are alſo gum maſtic, gum olibanum, and Chio turpentine, with rhubarb in pills. The following decoction is excellent; Boil an ounce of jeſuit's bark in powder in a pint of tincture of red roſes, after half a pint is evaporated, add

add half a pint of claret, boil it a little longer; when cool enough, ſtrain off the liquor, and add two ounces of ſyrup of quinces; two or three ounces may be taken two or three times in a day. Tincture of red roſes is made by dropping in twenty or thirty drops of oil of vitriol to two pints and a half of boiling water, in a gallon veſſel, in which infuſe all night half an ounce dried red roſe leaves, when ſtrained off, ſweeten it with an ounce and half of ſugar.

Dr. Harris very judiciouſly looked upon a diarrhœa as a diabetes of the inteſtines, and *vice verſa*, a diabetes, as a diarrhœa of the kidnies, and therefore with good ſucceſs he preſcribed the following mixture: Take of the beſt rhubarb half an ounce, of white and yellow ſaunders, of each a dram; of leſſer cardamoms, half a dram, infuſe them upon a gentle heat, in a cloſe veſſel, all night, in a pint of ſack. Let the patient take ſix ſpoonfuls of this medicated wine, ſtrained off, at ſix o'clock in the morning, again at ten, and then at ten o'clock at night: with this he cured his patient. But though I am not for a farrago of ingredients in one preſcription, yet I am for trying more preſcripts than one.

Rice, milſet, ſago, iſinglaſs, comfrey roots boiled in milk, jellies of all ſorts, and even oyſters, and the like mucilaginous ſtrengthening food, and medicinal drugs, are very proper for ſuch perſons who labour under a waſting diabetes, ſo alſo are the following aſtringents: Tincture of roſes, elixir of vitriol, dulcified ſpirits of vitriol, bole armenia, japan earth, dragon's blood, biſtort and tormentil roots, quinces, crocus martis aſtringens, and the like; but what muſt not be paſſed by in ſilence is the roſin of turpentine, made by boiling an ounce or two of Venice turpentine in water, about half an hour, or leſs; then pour off the water, which carries away the oil along with it, and leaves the turpentine brittle when cold, and ſo renders it more ſtrengthening. Take of an ounce of this roſin, and half an ounce of gum maſtic, and a quarter of an ounce of aſtringent powder of ſteel, then with any ſyrup beat all well up into a maſs for pills, of which take five as big as large peas, two or three times a day. This is excellent for a diabetes, whites, gonorrhœa, and all other ſeminal weakneſſes, after due evacuations with rhubarb, properly repeated.

Out of theſe ſeveral ſimple ingredients a patient of common capacity may make up ſeveral mixtures, according to his own beſt liking; but for thoſe who would rather have a few ready compoſed to their hands, I preſent them with the following, for their eaſe and ſatisfaction.

Take of beſt jeſuit's bark, in fine powder, half an ounce; of bol armenia, japan earth and dragon's blood, of each, powdered aſunder firſt, one dram, mix them all well together, and then divide them into twelve papers of powders, to be taken one, twice, or thrice a day, in a glaſs of claret, or tincture of roſes, and waſh it down with another after: or if you prefer an electuary uſe this: Take of jeſuits powder, ſix drams; gum arabic and maſtic, of each two drams; of dragon's blood, and japan earth, well powdered, of each one dram; of conſerve of red roſes and diaſcordium, of each two ounces, with ſyrup of dried roſes make a ſoft electuary, to be taken, the bigneſs of a large nutmeg, three times a day, drinking a draught of blackſmith's forge water, daſhed with red wine, to waſh it down with, after every time.

I think I have left nothing material more to mention: only the ſucking a raw new-laid egg in a morning faſting is very ſalutary, both in a diabetes, the whites, and a gonorrhœa. Mild emetics of one or two ounces of ipecacuanha wines; and gentle catharticks of half a dram of powdered rhubarb, now and then thrown in between whiles, is all I can at preſent adviſe, or think of.

Next, probably, it may be expected, that, out of my profeſſed benevolence, among all the many diſeaſes I have already, and may hereafter chuſe to write upon, I ſhould ſo far extend my charity, as to oblige the public with a ſafe, ſhort, and neat cure for the clap, eſpecially as it is become a diſorder ſo very common, and conſequently genteel, among all ſorts and degrees of people, even from the duke to the dunghill boy.

This to be ſure I could very eaſily do, and ſuch a ſecret, neat, and pleaſant cure too, that any child might eaſily

take it, and is no more than a ſingle ſpoonful of an agreeable liquor to be now and then repeated, without the uſual fatigue, ſtink, and trouble, of ſwallowing any mercurial, or nauſeous purge.

An new method of cure, which might be ſo ſecretly carried on, and diſcretely managed, that even a bed-fellow could not diſcover it, and after the uſe of which ſafe medicine, no pox could poſſibly follow, as it would cure that beſides, if preſent, into the bargain.

But yet, O pray, excuſe me here for once, for, upon my conſcience, I cannot in this ſingle article oblige you, and that for two very material reaſons. Firſt, for fear of encouraging you in the vice; and as it is a diſeaſe not of God's ſending, unleſs to plague you, but of your own ſeeking, it is but fit and juſt you ſhould both ſmart and pay dear for your unlawful pleaſure; wherefore I ſurrender you up entirely to your doctor, ſurgeon, or apothecary, to be made anſwerable to them for the frolic, or, if too poor for their advantage, I recommend you to the pocky hoſpital, there to do penance, if that you have the leaſt ſpark of grace left for repentance.

My ſecond reaſon is, becauſe I would not, for ever ſo much, offend my brethren ſo far, in being acceſſary to ſo great a detriment done to thoſe of the profeſſion, who would then have truly too juſt a cauſe to accuſe me of diſingenuity and officious impertinence; and inaſmuch as it is one of the beſt, if not the main branch of their buſineſs, it might make them miſs of more patients, than all my other publick advices, put them all together beſides.

Yet, methinks, I cannot but take pity upon theſe poor wretches too, a little; wherefore to prevent ſome miſchief, I would advise ſuch, directly after the criminal fact, to waſh their wickedneſs with warm water, daſhed with ſome vinegar, after having ſoaked it therein a while firſt; which, though it cannot cure them, may yet prevent the conſequences being ſo violent, by waſhing off ſome of the poiſon, and weakening the reſt. As ſoon as you have rubbed all dry, fly for your life; run home, mind your own buſineſs, and do ſo no more, leſt a worſe thing befal you.

From the poor man's friend,

J. Cook, M. D.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AMONG the many laudable attempts that have of late years been made for preventing, or checking, the progreſs of that direful malady, the ſcurvy, at ſea, there is one, which has lately been communicated to the public, that ſeems to merit peculiar attention, being founded on a ſet of experiments judiciouſly made and applied, in a work intitled, Experimental Eſſays. By David M'Bride.

The humanity, the importance and uſefulneſs of the author's deſign, are evidently ſuch, that I thought I could not do a better ſervice to my country, than by exhibiting to the obſervation both of the learned and unlearned the following ſketch of it.

It is a well known fact, that the diſeaſe above named has never yet been known to yeild to any other kind of remedies, than to ſuch as are compoſed of freſh vegetables; and provided they be freſh, and taken in large quantities in the way of diet, it is almoſt no matter what they are; the acid, the alcaleſcent, the mild and the acrid, the ſweet and the bitter, all and each of them cure the ſcurvy, though their ſenſible qualities be ſo oppoſite, and their manner of affecting the body in ordinary caſes be ſo different. This plainly ſhews then, that their operation on the ſcorbutic humour muſt depend on ſome property which all freſh vegetables poſſeſs in common.

Now a property common to all freſh vegetables is, that when mixed with the fleſh or juices of any animal, they preſently run into fermentation, and in the courſe of that fermentation throw off a ſubtle vapor which hath a ſurprizing power, to give ſweetneſs to putrid animal ſubſtances.

This our author has very ſatisfactorily proved by a great number of experiments, which gives the ſtrongeſt reaſon that the cure of the ſcurvy depends entirely on the fermentation of the freſh vegetables, which carried on the ſtomach and bowels, thus produces a great quantity of the va-

abovementioned, which mixes with the blood, and there reſtores its conſiſtence and brings back its ſweetneſs; for in the ſcurvy the blood is entirely diſſolved into a thin and putrid ichor.

This being the caſe, we have only to find out ſome vegetable ſubſtance, which may be kept for a length of time, and yet ſhall contain materials for raiſing a fermentation in the bowels, like unto that raiſed by freſh vegetables, and then, in all human probability, we ſhall, at all times, be maſters of a remedy for the ſcurvy.

Such a ſubſtance our author preſumes to be malt.—Malt differs widely from the grain in its crude ſtate; by the germination, drying, and ſlight torrefaction, its natural viſcidity is deſtroyed, it acquires an agreeable ſaccharine taſte; and the farinaceous part is ſo far attenuated as to be rendered ſoluble in water.

Freſh wort, or an infuſion of malt, is a liquor ſimilar to the recent juices of freſh vegetables, fermenting readily like them, and being preciſely of the mild, ſaponaceous, and aperient nature.

Now there is nothing more certain, than that theſe juices cure the ſcurvy; what then ſhould hinder wort from doing the ſame thing? And as it may be taken in as large a quantity, with as much ſafety, and as little diſguſt as any freſh juice whatſoever, there can be no poſſible objection to its being tried.

Wherefore all perſons concerned in long voyages, and particularly the Eaſt-India company (for now in time of peace the king's ſhips will ſeldom be viſited with the ſcurvy) ought to pay attention to the propoſals of our author; namely, to carry out malt aboard their ſhips, which is to be previouſly well dried and packed in ſmall caſks, and theſe are to be ſtowed in the bread-room, or ſome other dry part of the ſhip, and kept till the ſcurvy ſhall begin to appear among the crew; then the malt is to be coarſely ground, and brewed into wort occaſionally, as it may happen to be wanted.

The manner propoſed for brewing the wort, is to pour three parts of boiling water to one of the ground malt, and having let the mixture ſtand cloſe covered up for three or four hours, then to ſtrain it off, and the method in which it is to be given, is to boil it up into a panada with ſea biſcuit, or ſome of the dried fruits that are uſually carried to ſea; then let the ſcorbutic patients make at leaſt two meals a day of this palatable meſs, and let them drink a quart or more, if it ſhall be found to agree (always however beginning with a ſmaller doſe and gradually increaſing it) of the freſh infuſion, every twenty-four hours.

Its moſt likely effect will be to open the belly, a moſt agreeable circumſtance to the poor ſcorbutics, in whom obſtinate coſtiveneſs is a very common ſymptom; yet if it be taken too liberally it may occaſion ſevere griping and immoderate purging: When this happens, the doſe muſt be leſſened, and ſome drops of the acid elixir of vitriol may be given with it, in order to check the too great tendency to fermentation, and make it ſit eaſier on the ſtomach.

It is, however, to be noted, though our author inſiſts chiefly on the wort, as thinking it comes the neareſt to the freſh juices in every reſpect, yet where malt has not been carried out, and, melaſſes, brown ſugar, or honey, happen to be at hand, he deſires that either of them may be tried, being previouſly diſſolved in a due proportion of water, (about four to one) and given to patients in the way of drink, and panada, as hath been already propoſed.

That a ſcheme ſo eaſily practicable, and with probable proſpect of ſucceſs, may be put in execution, it is earneſtly recommended to thoſe whom it may concern; and if the ſucceſs ſhould prove equal to the expectation, reaſonably formed of it, it would do honour to the Britiſh iſlands, and be a ſtanding evidence, that whilſt we are retiring from the tumults and ſtratagems of war, we are not negligent in promoting the more glorious arts of peace and love.

This is the aim of the preſent recommendation of the abovementioned ſcheme, from one who has the pleaſure of an acquaintance with the author, and of being a witneſs to the truth of his experiments.

JOHN RUTTY.

Dublin, the 13d of the 11th month, 1764.

Sir Francis Fidget. *A Character.*

CURIOSITY while it prompts us to the improvement of the mind, and the acquisition of useful knowledge, is a laudable passion, and cannot be too much encouraged, but when it stimulates us to be inquisitive about the affairs of others, in which we have not the least pretence to busy ourselves, and to pry into family-secrets, merely for the sake of publishing them to the world, it is the source of a thousand impertinencies, and very justly exposes those who are of so inquisitive a disposition to the most contemptible treatment. This is one of the failings of human nature, which though it may not always deserve to be exclaimed against with the utmost severity of satire, ought certainly to be attacked with the keenest raillery, and exhibited in the most ridiculous colours.—Sir Francis Fidget is the most finished impertinent that ever existed; but at the same time so civil a creature, that you do not know how to be angry with him; though you are ever so much surfeited with the nothingness of his conversation. His good humour happens to be as boundless as his curiosity, otherwise his company would be insupportable; and even with all his civility, poor Sir Francis treats his friends so plentifully with his private intelligence, that most of them, tired of his secrets, give orders to be denied, when he longs to break into their privacy. Rebuffs of this kind he often meets with, but they have no effect upon him. The impertinent is never disconcerted. You cannot put him out of countenance. If you seem embarassed with his company and inattentive to his conversation, he will suppose that something has happened to put you out of humour, but never imaginss there can be the least connexion between *his visit* and *your vapours*. If your spirits are down to day, they may be up to morrow, and away he whisks to somebody who will give him a more patient hearing.

Sir Francis had worried his old friend Lord Murry, so much with his tittle-tattle, that his lordship gave absolute orders to his porter, to forbid his admittance. Sir Francis came as usual, "my lord's not at home Sir," "has my dear friend Otho, pray sir, give me leave to speak two words to the monkey" and away he flew up stairs to his lordship, whom he took by surprize, and from whom, after he had discharged all his *nibilities*, he returned with equal precipitation. The impertinent is always in a hurry, and can never stay long in a place, for restlessness is his distinguished characteristic. My lord's anger at being so unexpectedly interrupted produced a promise from the porter that Sir Francis should not give him the slip again. But the knight was too nimble for him. "Is my lord at home?—No sir—pray sir what says your clock—My watch stands, and I must set it right,"—and away he flew a second time, to make a second attack on his lordship's tranquility. His intrusion quite unhinged his lordship, who told the fellow in the most peremptory manner that if he ever admitted Sir Francis again, he should be turned away directly. The porter thoroughly alarmed, was determined, not to lose his place, and therefore, when Sir Francis knocked the next day, half opened the door, held it in his hand, and, without giving him time to speak, bawled out, "My lord's gone out, the monkey's dead, and the clock's broke," and flapped the door in his face.

Method of curing Cattle that are swelled or hoved.

SOMEWHAT above two years ago, I had a fine calf, near four months old, which swelled all over its body to such a degree, that I hourly expected its death, owing, I believe, to its lying wet. This swelling, however, was with great difficulty carried off, by giving it internally warm and laxative medicines.

After this I sent it to graze with a friend's calves. It had not been long there, when the gentleman sent me word the calf was greatly swelled, and in all probability must die very soon, except immediate relief could be procured.

I forthwith ordered one of his men, upon seeing the distress of the poor creature, to run his pen-knife, as deep as he could, through that part of the swelling which rises highest near the

of the hip-bones, and to put into the orifice the barrel of the largeſt quill that could be got, in order to carry off the pent-up wind.

This having been done, the wind ruſhed out with a ſurpriſing force and offenſive ſmell; and that none of this putrid fluid might be left behind, we preſſed its ſides together as cloſe as poſſible.

The calf found immediate relief, drank its milk, eat ſome hay heartily, and continued well till a fall of rain made the ſwelling return, which induced me to tap it again; and it mended.

Three times after this, upon catching cold, it ſwelled, and was tapped, always receiving ſudden and ſurpriſing eaſe.

Upon this I had a vein opened, and the blood was as I expected, thick, and had ſcarcely any ſerum in it, reſembling that of a perſon in an ague: Hence I thought a fellon-drink, ſuch as is generally uſed, would carry off the diſtemper altogether.

Such an one I made, and gave it; and the calf has never had any return of the ſwelling ſince. It is now grazing with my friend's young cattle, is big with calf and I truſt will turn out a very fine cow.

An experienced Method of ſowing Clover in Barley.

NOTHING is more frequently practiſed than ſowing clover with ſpring corn, and it is reckoned very good huſbandry; yet is it often the occaſion of great loſs to the farmer, nay, ſometimes almoſt the entire loſs of a barley crop.

A few years ago I ſowed twenty-five acres of land in fine tilth with broad clover and barley; but the ſpring being backward and cold, and the ſummer wet, the clover got too forward, and overpowered the barley.

At harveſt they were both cut together; and the clover being full of juice, occaſioned its being a long tedious time before I could houſe my barley.

When I had got it into the barn, the men complained much of its threſhing ſo badly, and that they could not undertake to do it unleſs I would double the price to them; This I could not afford; however, I ordered them to give it only a light beating, leaving the under corn in the ſtraw, together with the clover, for my cattle.

I loſt, in fact, half my crop by the clover; and what barley I got was lean, and thin bodied, fetching me but a very indifferent price at market.

As I had before experienced ſeveral ſuch loſſes, I was determined, to find out, if poſſible, ſome remedy. I applied to a neighbour, a very intelligent man, who adviſed me to ſow my clover, for the future, a month after my barley, and it would not prove too rank.

I followed his advice, and found it to anſwer extremely well, inſomuch that I have, to my great advantage, continued the practice ever ſince.

There is no danger of the clover failing, though the ſeaſon ſhould prove dry; and the ſeed is to be ſcattered on the ground, without other care, and there is no occaſion to harrow or roll it; The roots and blades of the barley will keep moiſture enough in the land, to ſupply the ſmall wants of the clover during its infant growth, and when the barley is off, it will thrive amain.

I muſt adviſe the farmer to ſee that he has good ſeed; and this he can know no other way but by trying it, by ſowing ſome in his garden.

The method is very eaſy. Let him count off a certain number of ſeeds, ſuppoſe two hundred; and having prepared a bed, let theſe be ſcattered regularly on it.

He is then to obſerve how long they take coming up, and how many of the ſeeds miſs; and by this he will be enabled to judge of the goodneſs of his clover-ſeed, and ſow a quantity according to what the reſult of his experiment is.

I muſt note, however, that if the weather is very dry, it may be proper to ſhade the bed.

Eſſex, 1764. N. I.

[*Muſ. Ruſt.*]

Account of the New Comic Opera, The Guardian Outwitted.

THIS piece opens with Roger's acquainting the audience (by talking to himſelf) that he is valet to Lord Planwell, has made the tour of Europe with his maſter, and is now placed as a footman in the houſe of Flirtilla, a young lady of fortune his lord is enamoured with, to be a ſpy upon her actions. The lady's maid entering, he finds her to be Dolly Pinup, an old ſweet-heart of his, and renews his love with her, but is interrupted by

by Maukin, a country wench, the house-maid, who taken by his smart appearance, had resolved to throw herself in his way to attract his notice. Slouch, another footman, enters with a letter from a French marquis to be delivered to Flirtilla, for which he has received the bribe of one guinea, and brought five more to Pinup, who takes both, praise and letter. Maukin returns the courtship of her old friend Slouch with disdain, and leaves him to sing his grief before he goes out. At his departure Roger and Pinup come forward, and we find that Sir Liquorish Trapgold, the guardian, and a French marquis are the rivals to Lord Planwell. We are next transported to my lord's house, where he appears with Sir British Blunt, a downright Englishman, who is in love with my lord's suiter, Lady Julia, to whom the French marquis, La Emelle, pays his addresses, and seems to have her vanity struck by the gaiety of the Frenchman's appearance, who comes with her to pay a morning visit to my lord. The peer had advised his friend to attack his suiter with spirit; to kiss her, teaze her, and treat her like a mortal woman composed of flesh and blood, while the marquis with distant awe, approaches his mock divinity. This advice Sir British follows, he kisses Lady Julia, and when the marquis offers to embrace him, says, "Sincerity is our characteristic; the right hand is the bond of friendship with the men; and our lips the seal of love with the ladies." After both the lovers have displayed their several manners of foreign fawning, and English bluntness, the marquis accompanies the lady to go to an auction, and leaves my lord to talk to his friend of his mistress Flirtilla, whose pretended fondness for her Guardian Sir Liquorish Trapgold can only be a design to wheedle him out of money. The next scene shews Flirtilla, who wonders she has risen so soon as ten o'clock, and relates her having lost all her money but twelve guineas, and a bank-note of 50l. and resolves to wheedle Sir Liquorish out of more by some probability of the stocks rising; the old gentleman comes very opportunely, and she amuses him with the story that the Cham of Tartary had contracted with the East-India company to remit three millions in specie, in exchange for sheep skins, and asks him to advance her a thousand pounds, which he promises she shall have if she will discharge his rival Lord Planwell; this she promises, and he goes out to go to his banker: Flirtilla, who is a finished coquette, pleases herself with the imagination of her future enjoyment of every fashionable pleasure, when she is Lady Planwell, if she could contrive to get her fortune out of her Guardian's hands, which he is not obliged to pay till she is at age, to which four years are wanting; she then goes to her dressing room. Pinup gives her the marquis's letter (for he, though already a suiter to Lady Julia, we find designs to try his fortune with her) and he immediately comes to pay her a visit; he is ordered into the parlour, where she waits upon him. He makes her an immediate offer of his love, and is kneeling at her feet, when Lady Julia enters, and surprizes him; she upbraids him and he excuses himself by declaring he was only in treating her to bear a part with him in a favourite duet, which he produces, and Lady Julia desires they will perform it declaring it was only a sudden alarm of pride, and not of love, that had affected her. The marquis and Flirtilla sing the duet so affectingly, that they sink into each other's arms, just as Lord Planwell and Sir British enter, and the five lovers express their rage in a very fine quintette, which ends this act.

The second act begins with Roger, who is struck with the charms of Maukin and *very morally* resolves, in imitation of his betters, to have an intrigue with one woman, while he is honourably addressing another, and goes out for that noble purpose. Pinup enters with Slouch, and two chairmen whom she sends with cards to invite company to a rout in miniature; she then gives Slouch the bank note to get changed, and asking for the cook to draw a bill of fare for supper, Slouch declares he can draw a bill of fare as well as any cook in England; he proposes a shoulder of mutton for the top dish, eggs and bacon on the right, and a plum-pudding on the left, a brisket of beef with cab-

bage

bage and carrots, and a diſh of beans and bacon. He is proceeding, when Pinup perceives he has torn the bank note to pieces, to mark out the poſition of the diſhes on the floor, and in great grief picks them up to paſte them on another paper with flour and water. The next ſcene is Roger making love to Maukin, caught together by Pinup; their quarrel and reconciliation. Lord Planwell and Sir Britiſh appear next, having received letters from their ladies, which had ſet all to rights: By their diſcourſe we find that Sir Liquoriſh has a wife ſtill living in Spain, though he had thought her dead, and who had been a caſt miſtreſs of Sir Britiſh; that ſhe had juſt ſent a letter, wherein was enclosed an after clauſe to the will of Flirtilla's father, by which her guardian was to pay her whole fortune, of 70000l. on the day of marriage, if it was to a peer, and that the writing was witneſſed by her brother, who was then a Lieut. at Martinico; but as Lieut. Sprightly was not in England to give his evidence, they think of ſubſtituting Roger in his room. We next ſee La Fineſſe and Flirtilla at cards; he has won ſix hundred pounds at Piquet, which ſhe not having to give him, he, with the greateſt inſolence, deſires her to balance the debt with her beauty, which (on his departure) throws her into a fit of reflection on her indiſcretion and into a reſolution of "Forſaking every deceitful pleaſure, that carries a ſting in its conſequence," which produces the following very pretty air.

A I R.

From aſſaults on tempting beauty,
Timely fly, ye cautious fair;
Join an inward ſenſe of duty
To an outward modeſt air;
Thoſe like watchful guards attend us,
When licentious foes are near;
Theſe from inſults baſe defend us,
Striking vice with awe and fear.

Sir Liquoriſh enters to her, and her playing upon his fears of Lord Planwell, his cowardice, and her wheedling, had great effect upon the gallenes. On their going out, Roger (who had been liſtening) appears to expreſs his doubt of the marquis being really what he pretended, and reſolves to ſet Slouch to bribe the marquis's valet; when Pinup enters, and preſently after Lord Planwell, who ſeems to have the ſame *moral deſign* with his valet, of intriguing with one, while he makes honourable love to another, they go together, as into the parlour; Roger remains, full of jealouſy, opens the door to Flirtilla and Sir Liquoriſh, and ſends them immediately into the parlour, where they find my lord laying cloſe ſiege to Pinup. An angry duet enſues, and then an ambiguous air by Flirtilla, which at the ſame time it ſhews her love for my lord, by the equivocal uſe of the word *guardian* throws him into the higheſt rage; Sir Britiſh and Lady Julia enter to them, and the act concludes with a quintette in the Burletta ſtile.

Lord Planwell, Sir Britiſh, and Lady Julia, open the laſt act. My lord now perceives that her ſole intent was to wheedle Sir Liquoriſh out of money to pay her loſſes to La Fineſſe, of which he had been informed by Roger, who then enters in regimentals. Flirtilla comes to viſit Julia, and a reconciliation is made between her and my lord, in the uſual manner of comedies, and on her exit, a little more love that follows between Sir Britiſh and Lady Julia, who wiſhing him to poliſh his rugged manner, ſays, "I cannot ſigh, pine and languiſh, nor ſwear I die for beauty, when I only live for it; but ſhew me one quality in the Marquis that would become a Briton, and I'll copy it immediately." The air with which he cloſes the ſcene (after her departure) is very delicate, and is as follows:

A I R.

In women, as in gardens fair,
But weed the grateful ſoil,
The bloſſom, virtue, will appear
To crown the glorious toil.
And when the charms of *Flora* yield,
To time their rich perfume;
Bright virtue then will brave the field,
In never fading bloom.

We are next preſented with a quarrel between Slouch and Maukin, in Flirtilla's garden; in which, with great innocence, ſhe acknowledges her liking for Roger. Slouch tells her he was Pinup's ſuiter before, and goes out, after ſinging the following air, in which, words, tune and action were happily united with equal merit.

A I R.

AIR.

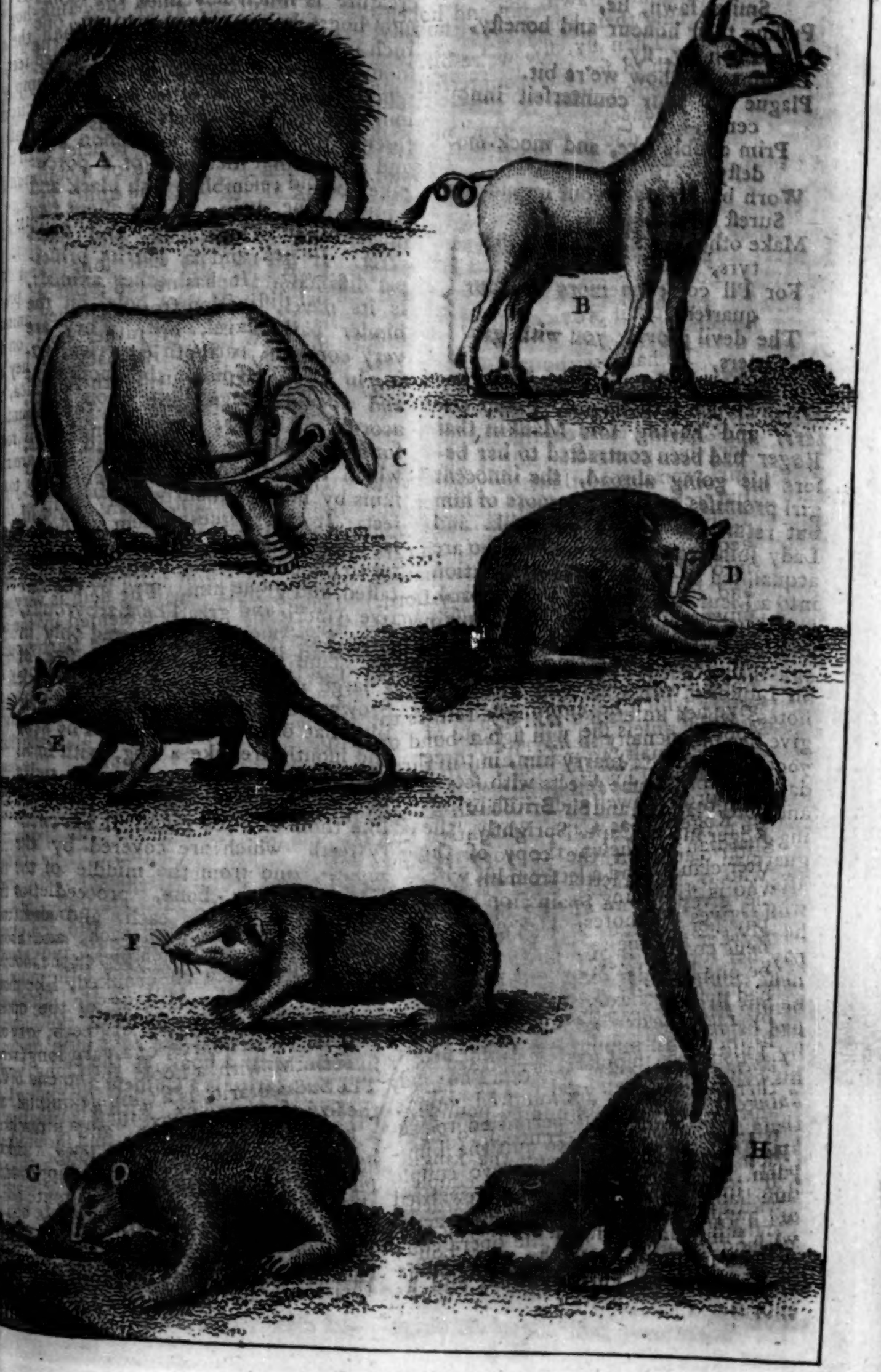
Women, like creditors baſe,
Spread out a cloſe woven net;
And run, with a promiſing face,
A world of love in your debt.
Smile, fawn, lie,
Puffing their honour and honeſty,
Then ſly, ſly,
Laugh to ſee how we're bit.
Plague on your counterfeit innocence,
Prim double face, and mock-modeſty,
Worn but to cover yout impudence
Sureſt art to deceive,
Make other blockheads your martyrs,
For I'll come no more to your quarters;
The devil provide you with garters,
To hang without a reprieve.

When Slouch is gone out, Pinup enters, and having told Maukin that Roger had been contracted to her before his going abroad, the innocent girl promiſes to think no more of him but return to Slouch. Flirtilla and Lady Julia are next preſented, who are acquainted of Roger's transformation into a Lieut. by a letter from my Lord, and Flirtilla is aſſured of La Fineſſe's unworthineſs by a letter from him, appointing a meeting at a milliner's. Sir Liquoriſh comes in with the bank notes, which he cunningly refuſes to give her unleſs ſhe will ſign a bond of 70000l. penalty to marry him, in three days time: This ſhe rejects with ſcorn, and Lord Planwell and Sir Britiſh bringing Roger in, as Capt. Sprightly, the guardian is ſhewn the copy of the after clauſe, and a letter from his wife, who is ſtill living in Spain; on which he gives the notes, and promiſes to pay her fortune to my lord. La Fineſſe coming in, is known by Roger to be one Brender, a Swiſs ſharper, who had before cheated him of 60 ducats by falſe cards and loaded dice; and his being an impoſtor is confirmed by *Sneider*, his own valet. The lady thereby ſaves the ſix hundred pounds, and the marquis is permitted to depart, on his promiſe to quit the kingdom in three days. The two couple are happily united, Roger is rewarded with Pinup, and a farm of forty acres of land in ſimple; and the opera concludes with an epithalamium and a chorus.

DESCRIPTION *of* UNCOMMON ANIMALS. *Plate II.*

A. The Tajaac, or Pecary, ſometimes called the Muſk-hog. This creature is much leſs than the common hogs, being only three feet, one inch in length, from the rump to the ſnout, and the body, in circumference, two feet. It is of a griſly colour, and the body is beſet with briſtles thicker than thoſe of a common hog, and reſembling the quills of a porcupine, being variegated with black and white rings. The ears are about two inches and a half long, and ſtand erect. It has no tail; but its principal diſtinction from all other animals, is its navel, or rather hole, on the hinder part of its back. They are very common in South America, going in large herds in the mountains and woods, and feeding upon roots, acorns and fruits; but they are moſt fond of venomous ſerpents and toads, which they dexterouſly ſtrip of their ſkins by holding them with their fore-feet. It is a fierce animal, and will ſet upon a man, yet it is no hard matter to tame him. The fleſh is very well taſted, and greatly eſteemed by the native Americans. B. The Barbyrouſſa, is an Eaſt-Indian hog, found only in the iſland of Bouro, of the ſize of a large dog, or roebuck, of a dark brown or grey colour, and the hair like that of a grey-hound. The head and mouth are like a hog, with ſmall eyes and ears. The tail curls twice or thrice; and the legs and claws are like thoſe of a roe-buck. It has twenty teeth, which are covered by the mouth, and from the middle of the undermoſt jaw-bone, proceed two teeth, a foot long each, and about an inch thick, which pierce the mouth, and are ſomewhat crooked, like thoſe of a wild boar. Out of the upper jaw ariſe two horns, or teeth, one on each ſide, a quarter of a yard long, very ſmooth, with a hook at the end. C. The Sucotario, is a Chineſe animal, of the ſize of a large ox, with a ſnout like a hog, two rough ears, and a thick buſhy tail. The eyes are long, and placed upright in the head, quite contrary to thoſe of other beaſts; and on the ſide of the head, next to the eyes, there are two long horns, or rather teeth, not quite ſo thick as thoſe

Pl. 2 UNCOMMON ANIMALS



f an elephant. It feeds upon herbage, nd is ſeldom taken. D. The Rackoon an American animal of the ſize, or ther leſs than a beaver, with a ſhort ick body, not much unlike a badger. he feet are like thoſe of a beaver, t ſhort in proportion to the body, d the hair is like that of a fox; his ad is alſo like that animal's; but the rs are ſhorter, more round, and ked. A broad ſtripe runs acroſs the ce, and includes the eyes, which e large and reddiſh. The muzzle d teeth are like thoſe of a dog. he tail is like the cat's, and the t and claws, by which it climbs trees, are like the monkey's. It, e the monkey too, feeds itſelf h its fore feet. It generally lives on fruits, which it never eats with- firſt dipping them in the water; t is fond of fowls and mutton, when can get them. It will walk on its d legs, like a bear, and is eaſily ned. The grey rackoon of Caro- a, differs ſomewhat from the others. has whiſkers like a cat, and will d on oyſters and crabs. E. The ſſum is about the ſize of a cat, has ead like a fox, and the upper jaw ger than the lower, his teeth are like thoſe of a fox, and are ſo in The eyes are little, clear, and ced upright. The ears long, tranſ- ent, and erect. The whiſkers are a cat's, and black. The feet are hands, with five toes on each, and te crooked nails. The hair is long; on the neck, head, belly, and legs, ore ſhort and of a yellow colour. is animal has one property which inguiſhes it from every other, viz. g or purſe, ſuppoſed to be an open us, having eight teats and being y within. It bears about ſix young time, who keep in this bag till can go out to ſeek their food, rning back at pleaſure. It is good nouriſhing food, as well as the koon, and much eaten by the wood- and hunters in America. They b up trees like the Rackoon. Its is principally wild fruits and roots; it will kill and eat birds and fowls, is fond of the ſugar cane. It is pid creature, and eaſily taken. Poſſum of the Eaſt Indies is what different from this. F. The ea pig is leſs than a rabbit, but harper and thicker make. The are ſhort, tranſparent, with lit- ec. 1764.

tle or no hair. The muzzle and whiſkers are like thoſe of a hare, the upper lip like a rabbit's. It has teeth like mice, but no tail, and the hair is like that of a hog, and it grunts like a pig. The colour is various, as white, red, red and white. It ſits upon its hind feet like a rabbit. G. The North American bear, differs much from thoſe of Europe, being never miſchievous but when hungry or wounded. They even run away at the ſight of a man. Their rutting time is in July, when they become ſo lean, that their fleſh is very diſagreeable, ſo that the Indians themſelves will not touch it. After this they ſoon get their fleſh again, by feeding upon the various fruits the woods afford, particularly grapes, which they will climb the higheſt trees, up which they run, in ſearch of. Their fleſh is tender and nouriſhing, and not interior to the fineſt pork. The young cubs are the fineſt eating in the world. The fat is extremely white, ſweet, and wholeſome, and never riſes in the ſtomach. The planters in America prefer it to butter. Bacon made of the fleſh, and well cured, is exceeding good. When herrings are upon the coaſt, they will go down to the creeks, and will take them as faſt as they can put their paws into the water; but at this time, viz. in March, their fleſh is, conſequently, very bad taſted. They will kill and eat hogs; but then they muſt be very hungry, and able to find no other food. Bear hunting is much followed in North America, in the winter ſeaſon, where they have dogs bred to the ſport. H. The Macaſſar fox, has its name from that iſland in the Eaſt-Indies, where it is chiefly found. He has an exceſſive long buſhy tail, which ſtands upright; and his feet are flat, not much unlike thoſe of a bear or monkey, with long claws and ſhort ears. [See plate I. p. 528.]

Viſtula, November 15.

WE ſee here a tranſlation of a letter which, it is aſſured, was written by the king of Great Britain to his Poliſh majeſty, whereof the following is the tenor:

Sir and Brother,

IT is with much ſatisfaction that I have learned, by a private letter, the agreeable news, that your majeſty has

been elected king and poſſeſſor of the throne of Poland.

This election made with ſo much tranquility, and ſo unanimouſly, will one day enrich the annals of that kingdom; and your ſubjects have the greateſt reaſon to promiſe themſelves every thing from their ſovereign, who, in his own private travels, having ſeen the different courts of Europe, and known them all, will the better know how of courſe to govern his ſubjects as becomes a king, to watch over their preſervation and defend their laws and their liberties.

The pleaſure I feel in recalling to my remembrance the eſteem, which I conceived for you on my own part, increaſes that which I now feel in felicitating your majeſty on your advancement to the throne; and I embrace this opportunity with much ardour, to aſſure your majeſty of the ſincere friendſhip with which I am,

Sir, and brother, your affectionate friend,

At St. James's, October 9. (Signed) G.R.

Account of The Capricious Lovers, *a new Comic Opera, written by Mr.* Robert Lloyd, *and ſet to Muſic by Mr.* Rush; *as it is* acted *at* Drury-Lane *Theatre.*

The PERSONS.

Aſtolpho,	*Mr. Packer.*
Fabian,	*Mr. Dedier.*
Damon,	*Mr. Baddely.*
Colin,	*Mr. Vernon.*
Hobbinol,	*Mr. Yates.*
Clara,	*Miſs Wright.*
Emily,	*Mrs. Scott.*
Liſetta,	*Mrs. Clive.*
Phœbe,	*Miſs Slack.*

COLIN and Phœbe, two young country lovers, deſigned for each other by their reſpective fathers, Hobbinol and Damon, open this piece with a declaration of the ſtrongeſt and moſt reciprocal affection, and give us to underſtand that the day following is ſet apart for the ſolemnization of their nuptials.—Aſtolpho, the prince of the country, however, (for we are not told where the ſcene lies) having accidentally met with Phœbe ſome time before, as he was down upon a hunt in her neighbourhood, fell paſſionately in love with her, and ſent Liſetta, a bawd of quality, to commence an acquaintance with the beautiful ruſtic, and to uſe every argument in her power to inveigle her up to court.—Liſetta, for this purpoſe, is introduced in the firſt act, and after ſome converſation on the ſubject, with Phœbe, withdraws upon the prince's approach, to give his highneſs an opportunity of proſecuting the buſineſs himſelf.

In this ſcene, while Aſtolpho is declaring his paſſion, Colin comes in, and is greatly alarmed at the ſight of ſuch a rival, but ſeizing Phœbe, and avowing his claim to her; and ſhe moreover declaring her heart is his, the prince declares that ſince he is ſo dear to her, he ſhall always conſider him as a friend.

Colin being thus left alone with his miſtreſs, for fear of Aſtolpho's return, who was waiting at a little diſtance, begs of her to go home, and ſhe refuſing to comply, he endeavours to force her away; upon which the prince and ſome of his attendants immediately run to her aſſiſtance, and Aſtolpho now proclaiming his rank, a circumſtance which he had hitherto cautiouſly concealed, in hopes, as he himſelf confeſſed, that her love might be diſintereſted, uſes his authority and takes her with him to court:—What is pleaſant enough on this occaſion is, that no reaſon is aſſigned why the doating prince did not take the ſame method when he firſt of all found himſelf enamoured; and that Phœbe, who is repreſented as the very ſtandard of diſcretion, conſtancy, and virtue, goes with him without the leaſt indication of reluctance, or ever once deſiring to ſee her father or her friends; notwithſtanding ſhe muſt be ſenſible how greatly her virtue would be endangered, when ſhe was utterly in the power of a man who courted for no other end but to ſeduce; and who made no ſcruple to carry her away in ſo forcible a manner from her family.

Well! Phœbe being arrived at court, and ſet off with all the decorations of dreſs—what does the prince do? Why, inſtead of taking the leaſt advantage of the ſituation in which but the moment before he had been ſo wonderfully eager to have her placed,—he ſends for Colin to keep her company

company, as if the continual preſence of the man ſhe loved was the readieſt method of gaining his end;—and when Colin comes, though he is dreſſed up in a ſilver ſilk and a long ſword, yet he has neither guide nor companion aſſigned him, but is left to range the apartments of the palace in the beſt manner he can; is ſuffered to be joſtled about and ridiculed by every body, as if ſuch a treatment could prejudice Phœbe in favour of the prince; and inſtead of being introduced immediately to her on his arrival, he is let out in this wild and unaccountable manner, and at laſt only meets her by mere accident.

The interview between Colin and Phœbe is productive of a freſh diſagreement; for ſhe, in order to prove his conſtancy, throws a veil over her face, and aſſuming, from her appearance, the character of a great lady, attacks him with a declaration of love, to which he at laſt pretending to make ſome little return, ſhe diſcovers herſelf at that inſtant. And after upbraiding him in the ſtrongeſt manner with his infidelity, ruſhes out of the room. 'Tis now time to ſay ſomething of another character.

The viſible attachment of Aſtolpho to Phœbe, while it excited a general envy through all the ladies of the court, was an inexpreſſible affliction in particular to one; this was the princeſs Emily, to whom he was engaged in a promiſe of marriage; her highneſs therefore was extremely urgent to have Phœbe ſent back to her village, and more than once perſonally ſpoke to Phœbe herſelf upon that ſubject. The amiable ruſtic; ſeeing the anxiety of the princeſs, generouſly aſſures her that ſo far from having any deſign to ſupplant her in the prince's affection, there was nothing but ſhe would undertake for her ſervice; this in ſome meaſure reſtores Emily's tranquillity, and in a little time afterwards an opportunity occurs for compleatly confirming it. The prince had made an aſſignation with Phœbe, to which when he came and preſſed her to make him happy, ſhe told him ſhe would not heſitate a moment, and ſtepping immediately to a cloſet, in which ſhe had previouſly placed Emily, led that lady in, and joining her hand to Aſtolpho's, retires with ſaying, "There, my lord, happineſs is now your own; and I feel a ſatisfaction in being the means of it." The prince, ſtruck with the conſciouſneſs of his error, apologizes tenderly to Emily, and appoints that very day for the celebration of his nuptials with her highneſs. Colin, during the affair of Phœbe's converſation with the prince, on purpoſe to mortify him, was placed in an anti-chamber, where he over-heard every thing; and imagining ſhe had complied with his wiſhes, burſts into the room juſt as Aſtolpho was preparing to excuſe himſelf to Emily. What was his tranſport, therefore, not only to find himſelf miſtaken, but to ſee his miſtreſs entering at the ſame time with an aſſurance both of perfect forgiveneſs and everlaſting love? Scarcely is this reconciliation effected, when news is brought that Damon and Hobbinol are arrived to demand their children from the prince, upon which they are immediately admitted, and after ſome little altercation, they join the young couple's hands, and thus the piece terminates.

An original Letter from Mr. Pope *to the Dutcheſs of* Hamilton.

London, Oct. the—, between Day and Night. The Writer drunk.

Madam,

MRS. Whitworth (who, as her Epitaph on Twitenham highway aſſures us, had attained to as much perfection and purity as any ſince the apoſtles) is now depoſited, according to her own order, between a figtree and a vine, there to be found ut at the laſt reſurrection.

I am juſt come from ſeeing your grace in much the like ſituation, between a honey-ſuckle and a roſe-buſh; where you are to continue as long as canvas can laſt. I ſuppoſe the painter, by theſe emblems, intended to intimate on the one hand, your grace's ſweet diſpoſition to your friends; and on the other, to ſhew you are near enough related to the thiſtle of Scotland, to deſerve the ſame motto with regard to your enemies:

Nemo me impune laceſſit *.

The two foregoing periods, methinks, are ſo myſtical, learned, and perplexed, that if you have any ſtateſmen or divines about you, they can't chuſe but be pleaſed with them. One

* *Lord William will conſtrue this Latin, if you ſend it to Iſerwort*

divine you cannot be without, as a good chriſtian; and a ſtateſman you have lately had; for I hear my Lord Selkirk has been with you. But (that I may not be unintelligible quite to the bottom of this page) I muſt tell your grace in Engliſh, that I have made a painter beſtow the foreſaid ornaments *round about* you (for *upon* you there needs none), and am, upon the whole, pleaſed with my picture beyond expreſſion.

I may now ſay of your picture, It is the thing in the world the likeſt you, except yourſelf, as a cautious perſon once ſaid of an elephant: It was the biggeſt in the world, except itſelf.

You ſee, madam, it is not impoſſible for you to be compared to an elephant: And you muſt give me leave to ſhew you one may carry on the ſimile.

An elephant never bends his knees; and I am told your grace ſays no prayers. An elephant has a moſt remarkable command of his ſnout, and ſo has your grace, when you imitate my Lady Orkney. An elephant is a great lover of men, and ſo is your grace for all I know; though from your partiality to myſelf, I ſhould rather think you love little children.

I beg you not to be diſcouraged in this point: Remember the text which I'll preach upon the firſt day I am a parſon, *Suffer little children to come unto me.*—And *Deſpiſe not one of theſe little ones.*

No, madam—deſpiſe great beaſts, ſuch as Gay, who now goes by the dreadful name of, *the Beaſt of Blois*, where Mr. Pulteney, and he are ſettled, and where he ſhews tricks gratis to all the beaſts of his own country, (for ſtrangers do not yet underſtand the voice of the beaſt.) I have heard from him but once, Ld. Warwick twice, Mrs. Lepel thrice; if there be any has heard from him four times, I ſuppoſe it is you.

I beg Mr. Blundell may know, Dr. Logg has received ordination, and enters on his functions this winter at Mrs. Blount's. They have choſen this innocent man for their confeſſor; and I believe moſt Roman Catholic ladies, that have any ſins, will follow their example. This good prieſt will be of the order of Melchiſedeck, a prieſt for ever and ſerve a family from generation to generation. He'll ſtand in a corner as quietly as a clock, and being wound up once a week, ſtrike up a loud alarum on a holiday morning. Nay, if the chriſtian religion ſhould be aboliſhed (as indeed there is a great reaſon to expect it, from the wiſdom of the legiſlature), he might at worſt make an excellent bonfire; which is all that (upon a change of religion) can be deſired from an heretick. I do not hope your grace ſhould be converted; but however, I wiſh you would call at Mrs. B—'s out of curioſity: To meet people one likes, is thought by ſome the beſt reaſon for going to church; and I dare promiſe you'll like one another: They are extremly your ſervants, or elſe I ſhould not think them my friends.

I ought to keep up the cuſtom, and aſk you to ſend me ſomething. Therefore pray, madam, ſend me yourſelf; that is, a letter; and pray make haſte to bring up yourſelf, that is all I value, to town.

I am, with the trueſt reſpect, the leaſt ceremony, and the moſt zeal,

Madam, Your Grace's
Moſt obedient, faithful,
and moſt humble Servant,
A. Pope.

"Mr. Hamilton, I am your's," There is a ſhort Letter for you.

Some Account of the Character of the late Right Honourable Henry Bilſon Legge; *With original Papers.*

THIS pamphlet contains an ample diſplay of Mr. Legge's abilities and conduct both in his public and private capacity, to the time of his death. Towards the concluſion of it we are told that "Mr. Legge being anxiouſly deſirous, the world ſhould know, that he was not turned out for any blemiſh in his private or public character, he thought it the moſt ſatisfactory method of ſecuring his poſthumous reputation, to publiſh the few papers, which explain his caſe. He apprehended himſelf intitled to do this, in his own vindication, as the papers contain no ſecrets, either of ſtate, or of private friendſhip. They are, agreeably to his deſire, here laid before the world, in their original form, with only a previous ſhort narrative of the tranſaction which occaſioned them.

Upon the preſent Duke of Bolton's acceſſion to his title, in the year 1759, Mr.

Mr. Legge was ſolicited to ſucceed his grace as one of the repreſentatives of the county of Southampton, his own ſeat in parliament chancing at that time to be vacant. He could not well have been importuned to an undertaking more unpleaſant to him, and he declined it more than once, without reſerve. The buſtle of a popular election was unnatural to his liberal mind and manners; and a relation of that kind to a large county, in which he reſided, might appear inconvenient to him, whoſe hands were at that time filled with public buſineſs. But he was prevailed with to accept the offer, by the repeated intreaties of his friends, which were enforced by the plea, that his fortune and character would do credit to a party, which had all his life been countenanced by government, and with which he had ever acted uniformly, though with undiſſembled moderation and good humour towards the other party. And he had the farther encouragement of hoping, from the intereſt the crown exerted in his favour, in conjunction with that of the then prevailing party in the county, as well as with his own perſonal intereſt, which was very conſiderable, that his election would not be conteſted.

However, he fell into the diſagreeable work of a conteſt. His competitor was Mr. Stuart, now Sir Simeon Stuart; and he found Mr. Stuart's intereſt adopted by a noble lord, with whom Mr. Legge was not at variance, who had no apparent relation of any kind to the county; whom therefore Mr. Legge did not think of conſulting, before he reſolved to comply with the deſire of his friends.

After this county had been canvaſſed on both ſides, Mr. Stuart thought fit to decline, and Mr. Legge received the following letter:

Downing-ſtreet, Nov. 25th,
Monday Evening.

DEAR SIR,

LORD BUTE ſent to me this morning, and told me, that having an opportunity of ſaving you, he had embraced it, and done you an act of friendſhip; for that Mr. Stuart having been with him for his advice, whether to leave or purſue the election, as ſome of Mr. Stuart's friends thought this critical ſeaſon of an invaſion hanging over the kingdom to be a very improper time for parliamentary conteſts, his lordſhip had determined the point for relinquiſhing the purſuit; in conſequence of which Mr. Stuart was to acquaint you with his reſolution of declining a poll. Lord B. added, that neither he, nor the greater perſons whoſe name hath been uſed during the competition, would ever treat you with the more coldneſs for what hath happened; your part having been taken under an ignorance of their views and intentions; that Lord B. expected, however, as he had a claim upon you, in right of friendſhip, that you will concur with him, and give your aid to the perſon he ſhall recommend, at a future election. I anſwered to the laſt point, that I knew not how far you would think yourſelf bound in honour to act with the body of whigs on ſuch an occaſion; but if this conſideration did not hinder, I was ſure you would be happy, to give him that or any other evidence of your reſpect for him.

You will be pleaſed therefore to conſider well, and (if you pleaſe) with the advice of your friends, before you give an anſwer on this head, that may tie you down, for on that anſwer you plainly ſee, very much will depend.

I am, dear ſir,
faithfully yours,
S. M.

To this Letter Mr. Legge returned the following anſwer:

"Dear M. Holte, Dec. 5th, 1759.

I Return you many thanks for your letter. Since I received it, I have had an opportunity of ſeeing a little more of the ſpirit and temper of the county, and can anſwer it better, than I could have done ſooner. L——— H———e do me great juſtice in ſuppoſing I was totally ignorant of their concerning themſelves at all in the Hampſhire election, at the time my engagements were taken. I am obliged to Lord B. for any intentions he had to ſave me, by the advice he gave to drop the oppoſition; but if Mr. Stuart, or his friends, had accepted the offer I made, with the concurrence of my friends, at the beginning, and as ſoon as I diſcovered what turn the election might take, every wiſh of Mr. Stuart's had been ſecured, the peace of the county never been interrupted, little leſs than 5000l. a-piece ſaved to us

us both, and what is full of more conſequence, a month's fermentations of parties been intirely prevented, which never fails to turn them all four. Many of theſe good conſequences had likewiſe been obtained, if the gentleman had conſulted, and enabled Lord B. to put an end to the conteſt, before I left London, when you know how unwilling I was to puſh it to extremity.

As to the event of the election, there was not the leaſt doubt about it. The county was thoroughly canvaſſed, and upon as exact returns, as I believe ever are or can be made in a caſe of this kind, I could have given Mr. Stuart all the doubtful ones and all the neuters, in addition to his own poll, and yet have carried the election by a majority of 1400. I did not come into a ſingle town, (except Alton) where it was not expected every day, that the oppoſition would be given up, and where almoſt any odds would not have been laid, that it never came to a poll. Nor do I think, any conſultation would have been held about dropping the affair, if all the money ſubſcribed againſt me, and more, had not been expended, and all probability of carrying the point intirely vaniſhed. This is my own firm opinion and belief, and yet, whoever reads my advertiſement will ſee, that I have acted with the utmoſt candor, and given my opponents credit for ſuch motives of retreat, as I am ſure do them no diſhonour. The expence indeed would have been enormous, if the diſpute had been carried thorough, and ſo far I own there is a ſaving to us both, for I am convinced it would have amounted to above 20,000l. a-piece. This is a ſum I ſhould have felt ſeverely, and yet after my offer to compromiſe had been rejected, I muſt and would have ſpent it, and could have done it, without mortgaging my eſtate; I leave you to judge, what effect it would have had on Mr. Stuart's.

After ſaying thus much, I am very far from having any perſonal diſlike to Mr. Stuart; on the contrary, I think he has been cruelly treated by ſome of his friends, and if the prevailing party in this county will receive him without oppoſition, I ſhall be very well ſatisfied and glad of it. But if the whigs and diſſenters, who are very numerous in this county, will make a point of oppoſing him, it will be impoſſible for me to declare for him, and abandon thoſe, who have ſupported me, to take part with thoſe againſt whom they have ſupported me. This would not only put my own election in jeopardy, but be ſo ungrateful and ſo diſreputable a part for me to act, that it would in the ſame proportion my aſſiſtance ineffectual to the perſon I ſhould join with.

I am, &c.

H. B. Legge."

Upon this anſwer, Mr. Legge received a verbal meſſage from Lord B. by Mr. M. Dec. 12, 1759, the purport of which was, as it ſtands upon Mr. Legge's paper,

"That he ſhould bid adieu to the county of Southampton at the general election, and aſſiſt, as far as lay in his power, the P—of W—'s nomination of two members."

To which meſſage a categorical anſwer was required, and Mr. Legge ſent the following, in writing, on the ſame day;

"Mr. Legge underſtanding it to be expected, that he (who never had engaged at all in the county of Southampton, if the intentions of L—r H— had been in time communicated to him) ſhall not only refuſe to be choſen himſelf at the next general election, but aſſiſt Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Stuart, in oppoſition to thoſe, who have ſupported Mr. Legge, at the late election; is determined to ſubmit to any conſequences, rather than incur ſo great a diſgrace."

Lord B. ſent a reply the ſame day which M. wrote down from his mouth, in the following words:

"The inſtant Mr. Legge repreſents himſelf as bound in honour not to decline ſtanding for Hampſhire, at the next general election Lord B. is firmly perſuaded, that the P— will by no means deſire it of him; but he does, out of real friendſhip to Mr. Legge, beſeech him to conſider very ſeriouſly, whether triumphing over the P——'s inclinations at preſent, Lord B. has any method left of removing prejudices, that the late unhappy occurrences have ſtrongly impreſſed the P—— with, than by being enabled to aſſure him, that Mr. Legge will, as far as ſhall be in his power, co-operate with his R— H—

H——'s wishes, at the next general election."

Mr. Legge returned the following final answer:

"Though in fact Mr. Legge has been so unhappy, as to find himself opposed to the P— of W—'s inclinations, yet as to intention, Mr. Legge feels himself intirely blameless; and has too high a veneration for the P—— of W——'s justice to think he will conceive lasting prejudices against any man for resisting those inclinations, of which he was totally ignorant.

As Mr. Legge flatters himself this consideration will induce the P—— of W——s to forgive his entering into engagements with the county of Southampton, he is certain that his R— H— will not condemn his adhering to those engagements, when entered into.

God forbid Mr. Legge should be suspected of triumphing over the P—— of W——'s inclinations! The contrary was so much his intention, that from the moment he discovered which way those inclinations lay, there was no endeavour he did not use to avoid the dispute with honour; nor did Mr. Legge exert himself, either in point of expence or personal application, till, all compromise being rejected, he had no other part left to act.

Mr. Legge is obliged to Lord B. for the friendship he expresses towards him. Surely his lordship cannot doubt but that Mr. Legge should be extremely glad if he could find himself in such a situation as would permit him to have the honour of obeying the P—— of W——'s commands, and seconding his wishes, without the breaking the faith he has openly and publickly pledged to the county of Southampton. This if he were to do, he should forfeit all title to the P—— of W——'s countenance and protection as certainly as he knows he should forfeit his R—— H——'s private good opinion."

Here the correspondence ended: His late majesty died the year following, and at the end of the first Session of Parliament, after his present majesty's accession, Mr. Legge was dismissed, or, as he chose to express it, turned out, after having served the crown and the public, in his department, during that session, with his usual ability and fidelity.

An Account of the Rise and Progress of Informations in the King's Bench. Extracted from a sensible Pamphlet, entitled, An Enquiry into the Doctrine lately propagated concerning Libels, Warrants, and the Seizure of Papers, &c.

BY the old constitution, and afterwards by Magna Charta, no man could be put upon his trial for any offence, until a grand jury had found a bill of indictment, or of their own knowledge, made a presentment thereof; and then the person so charged, was to be tried upon that indictment or presentment by a petit jury of his peers. By degrees, however, and by virtue of particular statutes, crimes against the peace became presentable by conservators or justices of the peace, and the persons accused were to be tried thereupon by a petit jury. In process of time, some few offences under special acts of parliament came to be prosecuted by information; and, in some very enormous cases, the court of King's-Bench, upon motion in open court supported by affidavit, and opportunity given to the party charged to defend himself, would sometimes grant leave for filing an information. A jury was afterwards to try the truth of every such charge. But, Henry the VIIth, one of the worst princes this nation ever knew procured an act of parliament which after reciting many defects and abuses in trials by jury, and pretending a remedy for the same, gives a summary jurisdiction to certain great officers of state, taking to their aid a bishop, to summon, try and punish, of their own mere discretion and authority, any persons who shall be accused of the offences therein very generally named and described. In short, the court of Star-chamber is, by this act, so enlarged in its jurisdiction, that it may be said to be erected, and both grand and petit juries in crown matters are in great measure laid aside, as the attorney-general now brings every thing of that sort before this court, which by its constitution, never can make use of either. In lieu of an indictment or presentment of their peers, or informations by leave of the King's-Bench after hearing both parties upon affidavits, people of all degrees are

now

now put on their trial, by a charge framed at the pleasure of the attorney-general, called an information and filed by him without even the sanction of an oath, or the leave of any court whatever; and the Star chamber decide thereupon most conscientiously, but as most true courtiers would wish to do, without the intervention of any jury at all. The faces of the subject are so ground by this proceeding, that every body at length is alarmed, and the people, in struggling with the crown, happening to get the better, the patriots of the time seized an occasion, towards the latter end of the reign of Charles the first, to extort from that martyr to obstinacy, an act for the abolition of this most oppressive and intolerable jurisdiction. But, by some fatality or other, the method of proceeding by an attorney-general's information filed at discretion without oath, an offspring of the Star-chamber, was overlooked and suffered still to remain, and the use that is now commonly made of it every body knows. It is reported, however, that my lord chief justice Hale, had so little opinion of the legality of this kind of informations, that he used to say, "If ever they came in dispute, they could not stand, but must necessarily fall to the ground." Indeed, there is this very dreadful circumstance attending this mode of prosecution, that as the attorney-general can file an information for what he pleases, and the crown never pay any costs, so it is in the power of the officer of the law to harrass the peace of any man in the realm, at his pleasure, and put him to a grievous expence, without ever trying the matter at all, and without any possibility of redress or retaliation. Most booksellers and printers know this very well, and hence so few of them can be got to publish any stricture whatever upon any administration, dreading this arbitrary scourge of the crown, and regarding the same as a perpetual injunction, and as terrible as a drawn sword suspended by a thread, hanging over their heads. The oppression, however, can go no farther, unless, indeed, sureties for the peace be demanded, and that can only be in actual breaches of the peace, threatening the death or bodily hurt of somebody: for, if the trial proceeds, that security of Englishmen's rights, a jury must be called in. Some late statutes, however (I should just observe) in particular instances have given a summary and final jurisdiction to justices of the peace, in matters of excise, game, &c. where the proceedings and decisions are arbitrary, vexatious, and partial enough, I believe; but this does not reach to such a length as to endanger, perhaps, the constitution itself.

There is, I fancy, no offence which is oftener prosecuted by an information *ex officio*, than a libel. Now, many judges before the revolution, and perchance some since, have said that, in law, a paper may be a libel, whether the imputations, assertions and charges in it be true or false, and be against a good or a bad man, the living or the dead; nay, that the truth of it is even an aggravation of the crime: that every libel is, by construction of law, against the peace, and (in very late times) that it is even an actual breach of the peace; and (at last) that securities for the good behaviour may truly be demanded of any man, only charged *ex officio* by an attorney-general with being the author, printer or publisher of a libel. After all this, however, I do not yet learn by what certain signs one can know whether any particular pamphlet or paper will induce any body to commit a breach of the peace, so various are mens ways of thinking from humour and party, concerning this and many other matters of mere speculation, or rather divination.

I think one may say, without straining the truth of the lawyers, who have thus matured the doctrine of informations, that they have been very industrious and acute in the forging of chains, if not for themselves, for the rest of mankind, at least, and for all our posterity. Nothing, indeed, can be added to these chains, by way of rivet, but the revival of a position, to be met with likewise in some few cases before the revolution, that a jury is only to try the fact of publication and must leave the law, that is, the sense and intention of the words, to the court, for their construction; unless, indeed, it could be contrived to get rid of juries intirely, that is, to establish in perfection the Star-chamber

ber anew. Already, almoſt any thing that a man writes may, by the help of that uſeful and ingenious key to conſtruction, innuendo, be explained to ſcandalize government, and of courſe be a libel; and could the laſt mentioned impediments be totally removed inſtead of being only now and then got the better of, by the dexterity of a judge, no writing whatever could poſſibly eſcape conviction.

Informations *ex officio*, it was long thought, could only be filed where the king was immediately concerned, and ſo the old books ſay; but, it is now certain that they are not confined or limited by any thing beſides the diſcretion of the attorney-general himſelf. Inſomuch, that at preſent I do not know what may not be deemed a proper ſubject for ſuch a cauſtic, and, in the eye of ſo ſharp-ſighted an officer, a libel. They may, in time become an ordinary and political engine of adminiſtration, as much as any Gazette or common courier. Indeed the eaſe and certainty of laying a man under a heavy proſecution in the Crown-Office, without any controul, by this mode of information, are what render it much more formidable than the common, regular, old information, which can only be filed by leave of the King's-Bench, after a public hearing of both ſides upon affidavit, in open court. It is a power that is, in my apprehenſion, very alarming; and a thinking man cannot refrain from ſurprize, that a free people ſhould ſuffer ſo odious a prerogative to exiſt. It has been, and may moſt certainly be again, the means of great perſecution. In truth, it ſeems to be a power neceſſary for no good purpoſe, and capable of being put to a very bad one. For, although a man may doubt whether a grand jury, in times of violent party would always find a bill of indictment or preſent, yet there can be none but that a court of King's-bench would grant an information, wherever it could, by any adminiſtration, be applied for with the leaſt foundation or colour of reaſon. It is ſtill more wonderful that, ſince this prerogative of filing an information at pleaſure is endured, there has been no act paſſed to ſubject the attorney general, provided he did not purſue his information, or upon trial was nonſuited, or had a verdict againſt him, to the payment of full coſts to the party ſo cauſeleſsly aggrieved.

However, the exerciſe of ſuch an unneceſſary and grievous prerogative, lays a ſtrong foundation for a jury's retaining the privilege of determining both the law and the fact, with reſpect to libels. This has, I know, been a much agitated queſtion; but I am clear in my own opinion, not only that they have a right ſo to do, but that it is neceſſary they ſhould exerciſe it. Indeed, it is only in conformity with common parlance, that I ſpeak of law and fact in a libel as diſtinct things, for to myſelf they appear to be inſeparably united. A criminal proſecution and trial can only be had for a crime; now, the mere ſimple publication of any thing not libellous (there being no public licenſer) is no crime at all: it is then the publication of what is falſe, ſcandalous, and ſeditious, that is the crime, and ſolely gives juriſdiction to the criminal court; and that therefore is what muſt, of neceſſity, be ſubmitted to the jury for their opinion and determination, after hearing the evidence and conſtruction of council, and a due conſideration thereof. A deciſive argument to the ſame purpoſe may be drawn from the conduct of the lawyers themſelves in this very matter. For, after the King's-Bench, upon conſideration of any paper, has awarded an information againſt it for being a libel, it is agreed on all hands, to be neceſſary in law for the crown-pleader, in his information, to ſet forth ſpecially the paper, and to charge it to be a falſe or malicious libel. Now, this would never be done by the law-pleaders, ſubmitted to by the attorney-general, or endured by the judges, if it was not eſſential to the legality of the proceeding. So that, in ſhort, the King's-Bench in granting the information only act like a grand jury in finding a bill of indictment, and in effect ſay no more than this. That ſo far as appears to them the paper charged ſeems to be a libel, and therefore they think the perſon accuſed ſhould be put upon his ſolemn trial for the ſame before a jury, whoſe buſineſs it will be to enter thoroughly into the

Dec. 1764.

matter, hear the evidence examined, and what the council can say on both ſides, and form a complete judgment upon the whole; which after ſuch a diſcuſſion, it will not be difficult for any men of common underſtanding to do, they being as able to judge of the truth and intent, or *qua animâ*, a paper was written, as the moſt learned or moſt logical gentleman that ever lived. Whether the contents of the paper publiſhed be true, or falſe or malicious, is a fact to be collected from circumſtances; as much as whether a treſpaſs be wilful or not, or a murder committed with malice prepenſe. Were I therefore a juror, I ſhould take nothing implicitly or upon truſt, in this reſpect, from any man; but endeavour to form my own judgment of the matter as an impartial juror, and not as a ſtateſman; plain truth and fact, and common ſenſe, and not political convenience, far-fetched inference, or ingenious innuendo, being the proper object and intent of my oath by the law of the land. The ſtrict law I know is pretended to be, that the truth of the matter aſſerted is no defence againſt the charge of its being a libel; but that is a point, eſpecially in an information filed *ex officio*, for reflections on a public meaſure, which I ſhall never be prevailed upon to receive as law from the authority of any man whatever.

If an attorney-general finds it neceſſary, in law to charge a paper to be falſe in order to render his information againſt it, as a libel, legal; and that his forming againſt it for being a true libel, would not only be ridiculous, but bad in law; he ſhould prove it to be falſe, or I would never upon my oath find it to be ſo, let what meaſure or what magiſtrate ſoever be the object of it; in reality, it would be abſurd to do otherwiſe. I ſhould go farther; for the crown ſhould not only prove it to be true, but likewiſe ſhew, either from the nature of the paper itſelf, or from external proof, that it was malicious as well as falſe, or I would acquit the defendant. For, if this were not likewiſe requiſite, it might very well happen, that a ſober and temperate man, who wrote very juſtly upon the whole againſt a bad miniſtry, upon true principles of the conſtitution, might have been miſinformed, notwithſtanding the moſt induſtrious inveſtigation, touching ſome particular fact: And then the attorney-general, after admitting or not conteſting 20 other charges, might lay his finger upon this ſingle one, and ſhew it to be ill-founded and falſe, and thereupon inſiſt upon having maintained and made good his information. In ſuch caſe, I ſhould conſider upon the circumſtances of the matter, whether it was either maliciouſly or wantonly that the author had publiſhed ſuch an untruth, and whether common fame ſupported him in it, and ſhould acquit or condemn him accordingly. A malicious, or even a wanton charge againſt any miniſter or magiſtrate, is, I agree, highly condemnable, and ought to be ſeverely puniſhed; but before I could upon my oath bring in any man a libeller, it muſt be very ſatisfactorily made out, that what he had publiſhed was both falſe and malicious; for, common fame has been reſolved to be a good ground of accuſation.

In ſhort, the whole of the information is given in charge to the jury, and if they find him guilty at all, they muſt find him guilty of the whole; that is, that by publiſhing ſuch paper he is guilty of a libel; and if they do find this, it is not in the power of the King's Bench afterwards to determine that the ſame was no libel. At leaſt, therefore the charge both of the falſehood and the malice of the paper accuſed, as well as the fact of publication, ſhould be made appear, or the author and publiſher ſhould be acquitted.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

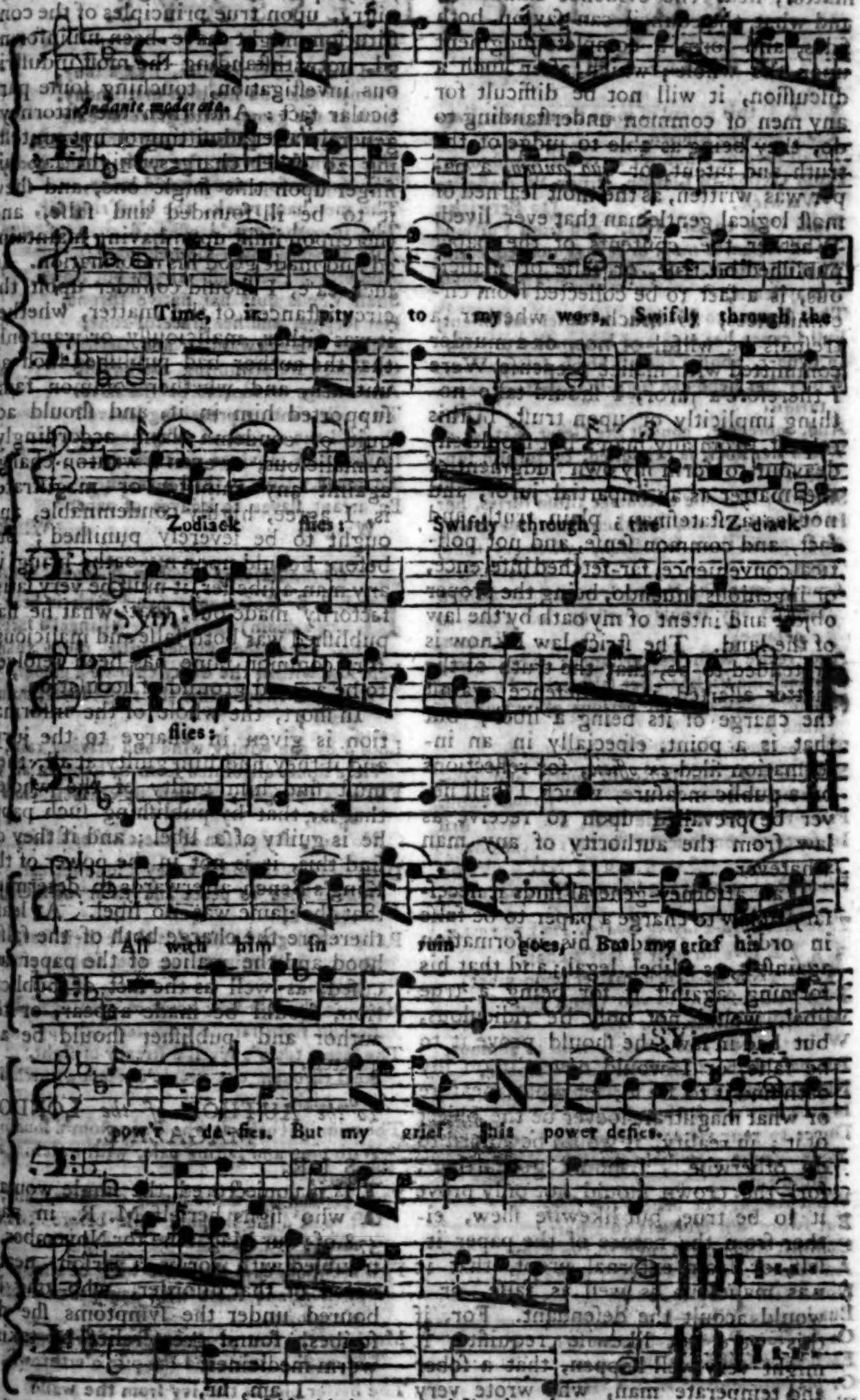
IT is conjectured the ſingle woman, who ſigns herſelf M. R. in page 578 of your Magazine for November, is troubled with worms, a perſon, nearly cured of that diſorder, who long laboured under the ſymptoms ſhe deſcribes, found great relief by taking worm-medicines.

I am, ſir,

Your humble ſervant.

The

Set to Music by W. ATKINSON, of Lincoln.



Life this is not: and I've breath,
But to be the longer sighing;
O I'm sick, this tedious death,
'Tis to be for ever dying!

POETICAL ESSAYS.

A Patent to Medusa.

LET this patent of mine throughout England be known,
To all persons whatever in country and town;
From Oxford to London, from Worcester to Warwick, [to Berwick;
From Deal to St. Ives, and from Portland
To all whom it may, or it may not, concern:
That my friends and acquaintance, and others may learn,
That I grant to Medusa, with serious intent,
Full licence her rage and her malice to vent,
In slander, abuse, and all black defamation,
Which her fiend can suggest against my reputation: [lies,
And, moreover, consult the Great Father of
When her stock is exhausted, to furnish supplies: [breed,
She may likewise encourage those furies, her
In falshood and malice, their Dam to exceed;
And spread their infection, wherever they can, [their plan.
Among imps like themselves, which admire
And if any should question her right to defame, [name,
And revile with her prisonous rancour my
Provided she sticks to her falshood and slander,
(Since backwards all persons of wit understand her)
This patent for ever, I frankly declare,
Shall be her acquittance in courts and elsewhere, [publication,
From the date of these lines, and their first
In force to continue, without revocation.

Sabhasher Nichatzoc

From the banks of the Severn, Nov. 24, 1764.

To certain Card-Playing Ladies. An Epistle.

WE love to hear a lady's chat,
(Not six-pence matter upon what)
Ey'n nonsense gilt as you think fit,
We readily mistake for wit.
Whims, freaks, or fancies, wild as rumour,
All pass with us for sheer good humour.
Nay scandal, ey'n the most capricious,
Is in a lady's mouth delicious.
Dupes to your virtues—if we find 'em;
Your faults—why! faith! We never mind 'em.
What mortal e'er beheld the fair,
But swore 'em faultless to a hair?
Commit those cards then to the flame,
And play for once a nobler game;
Nor meanly stoop to drudge for pence,
But lurch a W——h of his sense.
Or lu from P——y, by your art,
Each finer feeling of the heart.
Or play prudential W—— a trick,
Pique and re-pique to the quick:
Or let him heartily be basted,
Till all his houshold sense be wasted;
And then you'll see him, like a tony,
Plump neck and heels in matrimony.
Such is the game, with graceful ease
You play, and gain it when you please,
The varnish'd beau, the purse-proud booby,
The supple fop, the letter'd looby,
The merchant meek, the blust'ring tar,
The smooth-tongu'd essenc'd man of war,
All, all your pow'r supinely own;
And breath their last—if you but frown.
Shall Venus quit her native throne,
Her sceptre, and her graceful zone,
Assume the aukward air and twist
Of some pure primming methodist,
And trudge on foot to be the slave,
To a vile canting preaching knave?
Or shall the queens of ev'ry heart,
Desert their province or their art,
To murder time or kill a vapour,
Be arrant slaves to knaves of paper?

Wragby. W. H.

On the Ruins of Godstow *Nunnery.*

HERE Rosamond, (ah! such is beauty's doom) [angel's face,
Tho' once she shone with more than
Laid low within the dusky charnel's gloom,
With her sweet name the rugged wall doth grace;
Loos'd by the wintry wind and driving rain,
Here stones disjointed seem to hang in air;
Fall'n is the gate, which ne'er shall close again,
No more the prison of the cloister'd fair.
Deep in the darksome valley's lone retreat,
Where once to peace and their own God resign'd,
Religious virgin handmaids chose their seat,
Which well might awe the serious pious mind.
Here, in the late slow hours of waining night,
Full oft from far the traveller doth spy
The secret taper's levell'd stream of light,
Steal through the crevic'd windows arch'd on high.
The midnight bell, at whose accustom'd sound,
With pine and fasting pale, with watchings worn,
Each maiden trac'd the lonely cloysters round,
Oft wak'd the sleeping lark before 'twas morn.
Fled are those days upon the wing of time:
Now here and there with damp and moss o'ergrown,
Moulders the frutted aile and roof sublime,
The massy buttress and the pile o'erthrown.
The heifer plucks the ivy from the walls
Fall'n, Godstow, is the glory of thy dome!
Weep, stranger, as thou passest, weep its fall,
And strew a flow'r on Rosamonda's tomb.

Wrote

Wrote at the Proclamation of the late Peace in London.

THE peace proclaim'd! no English shout arose!
No pointed sky-rockets salute the skies!
A gloomy silence reigns in every street,
And fallen Britons fallen Britons meet.
Not so, thro' all th' elated realms of France,
Her sons triumphant shout, and sing, and dance.
Joy universal fills the nation round,
Altars and churches are with laurels crown'd.
The stately Spaniard, tho' unus'd to smile,
Turns up his sallow cheek, and grins a while.
"The Moro is our own, once more, (he cries)
"Thanks to Scotch ministers, and French allies.
"So flourish ever Britain, hated realm!
"And, oh, may tories rule and guide thy helm!
"Blest sons of Utrecht, long may ye increase!
"Let the whigs conquer, so you make the peace."

York, Nov. 24. Y. Z.

OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE,

To *The* WONDER; *a Woman Keeps a Secret*: A COMEDY:

Performed at the Theatre Royal *in* Covent-Garden, *on Tuesday the* 11*th of December* 1764, *for the Benefit of the* MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL,

Writ by Mrs. COCKMAN, *and spoke by Mr.* SMITH.

IN antient Greece the theatre began;
And rose majestic, from the rudest plan.
Wak'd by Melpomene, the tear would flow;
The bosom heave, at seeing others woe.
The comic muse from follies won'd reclaim;
And, lashing vice, throw round her lasting shame.
Strong is the influence of the modern stage,
To check our foibles, and amend the age.
This night we Charity with Pleasure join,
Presuming they will happily combine.
Seraphic Charity! a quick'ning ray,
Shot from the regions of eternal day:
A spark, from the amazing source of light;
From him, who call'd forth worlds from dreary night.
From Charity unnumber'd blessings rise,
Of use to man, and grateful to the skies.
Survey our hospitals:—Parental care
Does lenitives for ev'ry ill prepare;
Will view distress and pain with friendship's eye;
And all their wants with chearfulness supply.
Ye fair! ye brave! who this bright circle form;
Whose social hearts are with compassion warm:
Whom titles swell not; whom nor riches blind;
Nor urge to scorn th' ill-fated 'mong mankind;
Who, skill'd in life, the wheel of fortune know,
And the reverses mortals undergo;
O say, amid the various joys ye share,
Can aught, with that ye now must feel, compare?
Thus succouring objects, who, o'erwhelm'd with grief,
Had pin'd, had sunk;—deny'd this sweet relief.
He who the Palatine* *, when starving, fed,
And, from his bakes, gave them all his bread;
A rapture felt, ne'er warm'd a miser's breast,
Tho' half the wealth of India he possest.
O godlike acts! to sordid minds unknown;
Examples have, in ev'ry period, shown.—
One hour in sweet benevolence employ'd,
Is worth an age, by avarice enjoy'd.

AN ACROSTICK.

To Mr.

COULD I whate'er I ask obtain,
Health, rosy health, exempt from pain,
And all that can a mortal bless
Richly on earth you shou'd possess;
Long should you live, Longevity,
Eagerly wish'd by all, shou'd be
Securely added unto thee.
Could money make your bliss the more,
Of this you'd have an ample store,
Use'd not to hurt but serve the poor.
Lastly, when death, impartial death,
Takes from my worthy friend his breath,
On angel's wings you shou'd explore
New worlds of bliss—and die no more!

PHILOSOPHASTER.

A SONNET.

Occasioned by the present encouragement of Operas.

WHEN Folly's sons usurp'd the throne,
(Where reason whilom sway'd alone,)
And laid the regions waste;
The goddess of sedater mein,
Who grac'd the nobler tragic scene,
Hath left the realms of taste.

Th' immortal beams of Shakespeare's fire,
The bard whom envy must admire,
No longer give delight;
Condemn'd, by fate's severe decree,
His nervous muse in chains to see,
In slumb'ring chains of night.

See! See! How starts th' admiring eye
Of gaping curiosity,
At struggling Columbine!——
How glow the fair at Slingsby's feet!
How inharmoniously sweet
Does fam'd Cattalo whine!

Oh!

* *See p.* 480

Oh! when, Pierian nymph, shall tinder
Destroy the monster Antisame,
Which haunts the present age from
And when shall sound to sense sublime
Or when the praise proud fancies
For modern gifts,

J. N.

The Monthly Chronologer.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.

MR. Kearsley, the bookseller, was committed to the King's-bench-prison, till the first day of next term, when he is to receive judgement for publishing the North Briton, No. 45.

FRIDAY, 29.

The following were elected to be the council of the Royal Society.

Of the Old Council.

James earl of Morton, president. Thomas Birch, D. D. secretary. James Burrow, Esq; V. P. Charles lord bishop of Carlisle. Lord Charles Cavendish. Uriel Maudult, Esq; Charles Morton, M. D. secretary. Charles Mosse, D. D. William Sotheby, Esq; James West, Esq; treasurer. Hugh lord Willoughby, of Parham, V. P.

New Council.

Mrs. Hen. Baker. Sam. Chandler, D. D. Edward Delaval, George Ekersal, Esqrs. William Heberden, M. D. Thomas earl of Macclesfield. Matthew Raper, George Lewis Scott, Taylor White, Esqrs. Sir Clifton Wintringham, knt. M. D. Med. Reg.

SUNDAY, Dec. 1.

The court went into mourning, for a week, for the princess of Sleswick-Holstein, sister of the king of Sweden.

FRIDAY, 7.

Was tried at the King's Bench in Westminster-Hall, before the right hon. lord Mansfield, and a special jury of gentlemen of the county of Middlesex, a remarkable cause in ejectment, brought in behalf of William Bosworth, a labourer of Naseby in Northamptonshire, for recovering an estate of 30l. a year, in Horesey and Stoke Newington, in Middlesex, which belonged to the late Henry Gole, Esq; of Magdalen Laver in Essex, and which is now in the possession of Mr. John Cozens, when, after a hearing of one hour and an half, a verdict was obtained for the poor plaintiff.

Was held a court of common-council at Guildhall, when the lord-mayor opened the court with a short but genteel speech to the following effect, viz. That he should at all times be ready and willing to meet the gentlemen of the court of common-council, and to give his constant attendance upon city business; and should, on all occasions, be ready to do every thing in his power for the benefit and advantage of the city of London.

It was agreed to allow the respective lamp contractors the sum of 31l. per annum for each lamp the whole ensuing year.

A memorial from Charles Dingley, Esq; was presented to the court, setting forth the utility and intentions of opening a new street for the public emolument, and for the accommodation of the merchants of this city, from the bottom of Bartholomew-lane to Moregate; and desiring their concurrence and assistance. This memorial was after some debate, referred to the committee of city-lands.

MONDAY, 10.

Was heard, before the lord high-chancellor, in Lincoln's-Inn hall, a most important cause, wherein a Yorkshire lady was plaintiff, and James Reilly, a reputed Antinomian preacher, and others, were defendants; the cancelling of an annuity deed of 5l. for the life of the defendant Reilly, fraudulently obtained by him without valuable consideration, of a person labouring under a temporary enthusiastical frenzy; and the refunding a considerable sum of money, obtained under the like circumstance, were prayed; when, after a full and patient hearing of council, his lordship was pleased (to the extreme satisfaction of a crowded hall) to decree in favour of the plaintiff.

TUESDAY, 11.

Came on to be heard in the court of common pleas, at Westminster-hall, before the Lord Chief Justice Pratt and a special jury, a cause wherein Mr. Arthur Beardmore, an eminent attorney at law was plaintiff and the right hon. the earl of Halifax was defendant, in an action for false imprisonment in a messenger's house; when, after a hearing of eight hours, the jury withdrew, and in about three quarters of an hour they brought in a verdict for the plaintiff with 500l. damages.

WEDNESDAY, 12.

Came on, in the same court, the several

Wilson and Fell, and Mr. David Meredith clerk to Mr. Beardmore, and the earl of Halifax, for false imprisonments; when, after short trials, the juries gave verdicts in favour of the plaintiffs, with the following damages, viz. to Mr. Entick, 100l. Mr. Wilson, 40l. Mr. Fell, 10l. and to Mr. David Meredith, 200l.

[In relation to Mr. Beardmore's having 1500l. damages given against the earl of Halifax, it should be observed that on a former trial he had a verdict of 1000l. against the messengers, and that the verdict for the 1500l. included the first 1000l. by which the earl of Halifax is made liable to make good the verdict against the messengers. Mr. Entick had only 10l. damages as he had already received satisfaction for the 300l. given in his cause against the messengers, on a former trial.]

The liberty to import Irish beef, pork, butter, &c. was continued, by an order of council, to January 9 ensuing.

THURSDAY, 17.

A mustard mill and corn mill were consumed by fire at Staines in Middlesex.

MONDAY, 21.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when Jessie Francis Stoner who was sentenced before, and executed at Tyburn this day, for the murder of Elizabeth Antweezle) John Morton and Thomas Stone for stealing in-pigs; John Weskott, for stealing 400l. in cash, two bank notes, &c. from the house of the earl of Harrington; George Mitchell, for stealing a mare; Elizabeth Stanfield and William Whitton, for private thefts; John Watkins, for house breaking, and William Don, for a footpad robbery, received sentence of death. Thirty-seven were sentenced to transportation for seven years, one for fourteen years five were branded and one ordered to be whipped.

Ann Powell, alias Flint, who sometime since was so artful as to draw in the young gentleman, clerk to a merchant, to marry her as a great fortune, and has since taken in several others, was convicted of a like offence, for which she will be branded in the hand, and imprisoned in Newgate. See our vol. for 1762, p. 50.]

Many ships have been wrecked this month, and much damage done on the coasts and at sea by the usual stormy weather. As to robberies of all kinds, sharping, unnatural crimes, and even murder; too many instances have lately occurred, and of the former, more than ever have been noticed for many years.

Norwich, Nov. 24. Last Wednesday was tried, at the bar of the common pleas at Westminster, before Lord Chief Justice Pratt, a cause in ejectment, brought by William Whitaker, one of his majesty's serjeants at law, in right of his lady, one of the sisters and coheiresses of James Burkin, late of North Burlingham in Norfolk, Esq; deceased, for her part of her late brother's real estate, the whole of which Jeremiah Burroughes, of Wymondham, Esq; claimed under Mr. Burkin's will; when, after hearing Mr. Burroughes's witnesses, in support of the will, the jury withdrew for about a quarter of an hour, and gave a verdict against the will. The jury were all gentlemen of the county of Norfolk.

The custom house, at Boston, in Lincolnshire, was broke open on the 14th instant in the night, and robbed of about 100l. in cash. A pardon and 100l. reward are offered for a discovery of the person or persons concerned in the said felonious action.

Epitaph in the Cathedral Church Yard, Winchester.

In memory of Thomas Thetcher, a Grenadier in the north battalion of the Hampshire militia, who died of a fever, contracted by drinking small beer when hot, the 12th of May, 1764.—In grateful remembrance of whose universal goodwill, towards his comrades, this stone is placed here at their expence, as a small testimony of their regard and esteem.

HERE rests in peace a Hampshire grenadier
Who kill'd himself by drinking poor small beer;
Soldiers, be warn'd by his untimely fall,
And when you're hot drink strong, or none all.

Charles-Town, South Carolina, Oct. 17. On Saturday last his honour the lieutenant governor gave his assent to an act for raising and granting to his majesty the sum of 220,307l. 7s. 3d. and applying the sum of 34,624l. 13s. 7d. (being the balance of funds in the public treasury) making together 254,932l. and 10d. to defray the charges of the government from the 1st day of January, 1762, to the 31st day of December, 1763, both days inclusive; and for other services therein mentioned. And to an ordinance to repeal part of an act, intitled, an act to regulate the trade with the Cherokee Indians, by taking the same into the hands of the publick of this province; and to impower the commissioners to sell and dispose of such goods as are in their hands, by virtue of the said act.

Brunswick, December 4. Yesterday, at half an hour past five in the afternoon, her royal highness the hereditary princess was safely delivered of a princess, and her royal highness, and the young princess, are both as well as can be wished.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

WARSAW, Nov. 28. The king of Poland was crowned the 25th instant, with all the pomp and ceremonies customary on that important occasion. His majesty received the congratulations of the foreign ministers

miniſters in the name of their reſpective ſovereigns; and the next day the homage of the towns of Warſaw and Cracow; and was pleaſed to knight ſix burgeſſes of the former place, and four of the latter. The joy of the nation was teſtified by every means poſſible, ſuch as illuminations, balls, &c. &c. which will probably continue till the opening of the diet. The firſt acts of ſovereignty were, the inveſting with the order of the white eagle, Prince Repnin, ambaſſador from the court of Ruſſia; Prince Adam Czartorinſki; and the king's brother abbe Poniatowſki.

The great charges vacant are not yet diſpoſed of.

Berlin, Nov. 20. The king has cauſed public notice to be given, that the fund of the bank which has juſt been eſtabliſhed, may conſiſt of 25,000,000 of dollars, to be divided into 100,000 actions of 250 dollars each, payable in gold at the opening, on the 1ſt of June, 765. The grant is made out for thirty years.

Munich, Nov. 21. By the ordinance of the elector of Bavaria, our ſovereign, which was made public on the 13th, for reviving and extending the mortmain law of 1672; it is ordered, that no convents or eccleſiaſtical communities ſhall, under any pretext whatever, whether for the purpoſe of maſſes, anniverſaries, pious works, or exerciſes of devotion, obtain a title for more than 2000 florins at any one time, either in money or effects: That no one perſon ſhall make a ſecond donation, ſo as to exceed that ſum: That no penſion to a relation who has taken the vows ſhall be above 100 florins a year, and then to revert back to the lawful heirs: And all eſtates of inheritance which ſhall fall to a religious, ſhall likewiſe fall to the heirs. The foundling hoſpitals, and eſtabliſhments for the poor and ſick, parith churches, eccleſiaſtical ſeminaries, ſchools and benefices founded by ſecular prieſts, are not included in this ordinance. Temporal eſtates in foreign countries are not prohibited. Fraternities approved by the ſovereign are not to acquire more than 50 Florins at a time. Offences againſt this ordinance are to be puniſhed by forfeiting double the ſum obtained, over and above the allowance of 1800 florins.

Ratiſbon, Dec. 3. The ordinance lately publiſhed by the elector of Bavaria, was occaſioned by the great acquiſitions obtained by the monaſteries at Munich, which during the laſt 10 years amount to five millions.

Hague, Dec. 14. By order of the court of Holland, ſome late impious productions of the preſs, particularly a work intitled, Dictionnaire Philoſophique, have been burnt this morning by the hands of the common hangman.

Genoa, Dec. 10. Yeſterday the French conſul received an expreſs from the French vice-conſul at Diano, with advice of the arrival there of twenty five veſſels, with part of the French troops deſigned for Corſica, under convoy of a Xebeck of war: He writes, that there were 40 ſail of tranſports when he ſailed from Toulon the 6th inſtant in the morning, which were ſeparated the ſame night by bad weather; and it is conjectured, that the other tranſports are put into ſome other place in the Weſtern Riviera.

Conſtantinople, Nov. 3. The Kan of the tartars, who is certainly depoſed, is ſent to the iſle of Scio, with his Seraglio. Selim Keray Kan ſucceeds him. The Aga of the Janiſſaries is alſo depoſed.

*** The lift of births, deaths, and the other uſual articles omitted will be inſerted in the Appendix; as will alſo J. R's anſwer to M. R's Caſe, A. B's letter, and thoſe from Eleutherius, and the author of the Appeal, &c. &c. In January we ſhall give the ſecond letter from P. L. that from The Author of Chriſtianity Older than the Religion of Nature, that from Publicus with the correction, thoſe from A. H. and Mr. Laſſey. The letter ſigned a Subſcriber to Dr K. will be conſidered.—Many other moſt ingenious productions in proſe and verſe, are received from our very kind correſpondents, which will be inſerted in the order of their coming to hand; and we deſire them to accept our acknowledgments for the numerous favours we continue to receive from them. We ſhall never ſcruple to pay the poſtage of our old and valuable correſpondents letters, who have not the conveniency of getting them franked according to the late regulation.*

About the Middle of January *will be publiſhed, Price* 6*d.*

The APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE, FOR 1764.

Containing a great Variety of important and entertaining Particulars, abſolutely neceſſary to complete the Year.

Together with a beautifully engraved GENERAL TITLE and FRONTISPIECE, and accurate and copious INDEXES to the Volume.

APPENDIX TO THE LONDON MAGAZINE: MDCCLXIV.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 15, 1763, *being the third Session of the Twelfth Parliament of* Great-Britain; *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.* *Continued from p.* 616.

THAT author lays it down as a maxim, that an increase of our commerce, by which, I suppose, he means our trade in general, must always produce an increase of the sinking fund. If our taxes were the same, and equally raised, in every part of the British dominions, his maxim would be right; but in our present circumstances, there is no lasting analogy between the increase of our trade and the increase of our sinking fund. Our trade may yearly increase for a long time, and at last to a very great extent, yet in the mean time our sinking fund may yearly decrease, and at last come to nothing. The increase of our trade depends upon the quantity of goods we manufacture and produce in, and export from, every part of our dominions, and the quantity of the transport trade which the people in any part of the British dominions can possess themselves of. The increase of our sinking fund depends entirely upon the produce of the taxes that are raised in the island of Great Britain alone; which produce must always depend upon the taxable property in Great Britain alone, and the consumption of taxable commodities by those people only who reside or sojourn in this island. For this reason if the value of the taxable property, and the numbers of people residing or sojourning in this island, should very much decrease, the sinking fund must decrease, and may at last entirely evanish. We ought therefore to consider seriously whether both these fatal events may not in a course of years happen? Whether they must not necessarily happen from the nature of things, arising from that method of taxation which we have been long pursuing? and whether they may not be precipitated by our late conquests in America, and the security which our people in that part of the world may thereby come to enjoy, if we do not soon alter our conduct?

The trade of the British dominions must increase by the increase of our colonies in America, if we do not prevent it by such laws as we have made with respect to the woolen manufactures of Ireland, or the manufactures of hats in the plantations; but the trade of the British dominions in general is very different from the particular trade of this island, which depends entirely upon what we produce or manufacture amongst ourselves, and export to be consumed in other parts of the world, and it is upon this that the number of people residing in this island must always depend. What is it that has increased the number of people residing in

in England ſo much beyond what it was two or 300 years ago? It is the vaſt increaſe of our manufactures of all kinds within that period. What has occaſioned this vaſt increaſe of our manufactures? It was the ready ſale we found for them in moſt parts of Europe, and in many parts of Aſia and Africa. What was the cauſe of this ready ſale? It was becauſe they were ſold cheaper at every foreign market, than ſuch manufactures could be ſold by any of our rivals; and the reaſon for their being ſold cheaper was becauſe induſtrious people could live better and cheaper at that time in this country and conſequently could afford to work at leſs wages, than in any country that was then our rival in manufactures. From the time the manufactures were by the inquiſition baniſhed out of the Spaniſh Netherlands, quite down to the time of the revolution, we had no rival but the Dutch in our woollen manufactures, and it was not poſſible for them to work up that ſort of manufacture at ſo cheap a rate as we did, becauſe they had not ſuch plenty of proviſions, nor ſuch plenty of the principal material. This the Dutch were very ſenſible of, and therefore preſently or in few years after the revolution, by their influence, enforced by our own ſelfiſhneſs, they got two meaſures reſolved on, both of which tended to put Britiſh woollen manufactures upon a par with their own; One was, that of raiſing the greateſt part of the public revenue by taxes upon conſumption, and as little as poſſible by any tax upon property, and the other was, to prohibit the exportation of any woollen manufactures from Ireland to any place but England. In purſuance of the firſt of theſe meaſures, the two old exciſes upon ſmall beer as well as ſtrong were continued, and two or three more added, beſide ſome additional duties, or exciſes, upon various other ſorts of goods, and at laſt a general exciſe upon all malt made within the kingdom, for ſale or not for ſale, was eſtabliſhed; The old ſubſidy, upon all goods exported as well as imported, was likewiſe continued, and a new ſubſidy equal to the former, was afterwards added; but upon this occaſion ſome regard was ſhewn to our foreign commerce for this new ſubſidy was impoſed only upon goods imported, and if the goods ſhould afterwards within a certain time, be exported, the whole of the ſubſidy was to be drawn back. By theſe heavy burdens upon our trade, and upon the ſubſiſtence of the poor (for ſome good ſmall beer, and even a little ſtrong beer now and then, is certainly neceſſary, in this cold and moiſt climate, for every perſon employed in any ſort of hard labour) moſt of which were laid on preſently after the revolution, ſome of our ſkilful manufacturers were driven to ſeek for a more comfortable ſubſiſtence in Ireland, and by their means ſeveral woollen manufactories were ſet up in that kingdom, which flouriſhed ſo much, that, before the year 1699, large quantities began to be exported from thence. The Dutch ſoon perceived that, though they could not now be underſold at a foreign market by the woollen manufactures of England, they would ſtill be underſold by thoſe of Ireland, and this they reſolved to endeavour to prevent, as they were ſure of being ſupported by moſt of our own maſters of manufactories; for traders of all nations, and of every ſect, or community, of every nation, too generally aim at obtaining a monopoly of the trade they deal in. Accordingly, by the ſecret influence of the Dutch, and the open ſollicitation of the maſters of our own manufactories, in the 11th year of the reign of King William, a law was made, by which it was enacted, that after the 24th of June, 1699, none ſhould export or convey out of Ireland, into any foreign parts, other than into England or Wales, any woollen manufactures whatſoever.

This produced the effect deſired by our neighbours the Dutch, as well as by our own manufactory maſters; for it put an end to the working up of any woolen manufactures in Ireland, except what was neceſſary for their own uſe; as they could not expect to be able to export any of them to a foreign market with advantage after being put to the expence of double freight, double inſurance, double commiſſion, and paying the old ſubſidy, by firſt landing them in, and then exporting them from England; for the old ſubſidy was ſtill payable upon all woolen manufactures exported from hence. But in the very next ſeſſion of parliament, the court having entirely loſt its influence in the houſe of commons, the

the true intereſt of the nation came to be better conſidered, and a law was paſſed for abolliſhing this ſubſidy upon the exportation of any of our woolen manufactures. If this abolition had attended the prohibition, it might perhaps have prevented the fatal effects of the latter; but as it was not then expected, the prohibition had by this time produced effects that were as little deſired as expected, either by the Dutch or our own manufacturers; for ſuch of the Iriſh manufacturers as were papiſts had, for an immediate ſubſiſtence, got away to France, where a woolen manufacture had been juſt ſet up; and ſome of thoſe that were proteſtants had for the ſame purpoſe, got as far as Berlin, where great encouragement was then given for proteſtant tradeſmen of all kinds, to come and ſettle in the Pruſſian dominions.

By this means the woolen manufacture both of France and Pruſſia was eſtabliſhed: During the heavy war, indeed, which ſoon after enſued, neither of them could proſper much; but as ſoon as peace was re-eſtabliſhed by the treaty of Utrecht, both began to flouriſh exceedingly; and the French in particular are now become our rivals at every market in Europe, Aſia, and Africa; ſo that the export, and conſequently the quantity of woollen manufactures worked up in this kingdom, would now have been greatly reduced, but luckily for us our colonies in America were, by the time of the treaty of Utrecht, come to be in a flouriſhing condition, and have been increaſing in extent as well as numbers of people ever ſince that time. They have hitherto had all their manufactures of every kind elſe as well as woollen from this iſland, which has been the great ſupport of our manufactures ſince we began to be rivalled by France; but this ſupport we cannot expect to continue for any number of years, if they ſhould find that the woolen and other manufactures may be worked up and ſold, at a much cheaper rate among themſelves than they can have them from Great Britain; and this they will ſoon find ſhould it once come to be known among our labouring workmen that, in America, they can live as ſecurely, and ſupport their families by their labour much more plentifully than they can do in England; The paſſage thither is every day growing more familiar to our people, and will be every day growing cheaper, as our ſugar, rice, tobacco, fiſh and naval ſtores ſhips will more and more be returning thither chiefly in ballaſt. Beſides, it may be expected that ſome of our maſters of every ſort of manufacture will remove thither, and every maſter will carry a number of labouring workmen of his own calling along with him. This will diminiſh every day the number of labouring workmen amongſt ourſelves, and the more it is diminiſhed the more the wages of thoſe that remain will riſe, the higher price our home manufactures muſt be ſold at, ſo that at laſt it will become impoſſible to work up any ſort of manufacture in this iſland, at ſo cheap a rate as to admit of a ſale at any foreign market: No, not even in Portugal or Spain, who will be ſupplied by France, or ſome other manufacturing country in Europe, perhaps by ſome of our own American colonies; and thus our home made manufactures of every kind would be confined ſolely to our home conſumption.

By this the national trade in general might be greatly increaſed: Vaſt quantities of manufactures, as well as natural produce, might be annually exported from our colonies in America, and ſold at the foreign markets; from whence great riches would accrue to this iſland, and the number of idle people in the cities of London and Weſtminſter would be increaſed, as we ſhould always have a number of ſojourners from America, and many of their richeſt grandees would be led, by their ambition or vanity to reſide in this metropolis of the Britiſh empire; but if our home made manufactures were confined ſolely to our home conſumption, the number of labouring men would be diminiſhed in every part of this iſland; and even as to our home conſumption it might in a courſe of years be ſupplied chiefly by the manufactures of our colonies, which would occaſion a ſtill greater diminution of labouring men amongſt us.

In ſuch a ſtate of our affairs, the produce of ſome of our taxes upon luxury (by which I mean the conſumption of thoſe things that are produced or manufactured in foreign countries) might probably increaſe a little, but by the diminution of the number of

labouring

labouring men, in this island, the produce of all our taxes upon the neceſſaries or conveniencies of life would be greatly leſſened; for I reckon that our labouring men, one with another, contribute forty ſhillings a year each towards theſe taxes, conſequently, if this diminution of their number ſhould at laſt amount to a million, it would very near exhauſt the whole of the ſinking fund, as that fund conſiſts of the annual ſurplus of all our taxes appropriated to the civil liſt revenue, or to the payment of the intereſt or annuity growing due yearly upon all our public debts now provided for by parliament. Even a diminution of the produce of our land or malt tax, though not yet appropriated to either of theſe purpoſes, would nevertheleſs occaſion a diminution of our ſinking fund; for as both of theſe taxes, at their utmoſt extent, are now neceſſary for the annual public ſervice, any diminution in either muſt be annually made good out of the ſinking fund; and that the malt tax would fall ſhort of its uſual produce is evident. As to the land tax, indeed the produce of it cannot be leſſoned but by authority of parliament, becauſe a certain ſum is by the act ordered to be levyed upon every county or place particularly mentioned therein; but the land rent of the kingdom would certainly be greatly leſſened, if our manufacturing towns and villages ſhould all come to decay; for empty houſes could pay no rent, nor would the lands in the neighbourhood be able to pay the ſame high rent they do at preſent; even the more remote farms would ſuffer; for to the farmers it would be difficult now to manage their hay and corn harveſt; as they muſt then employ a great many more hands than they have occaſion for at any other time. The ſupernumeraries are therefore generally manufacturers, who ſupport themſelves during the reſt of the year by ſome ſort of manufacture; and if the number of theſe ſhould be diminiſhed, the harveſt wages of thoſe that remained would riſe; we ſhould then have cauſe to bewail our having broken up ſo many commons, and demoliſhed ſo many cottages; for if the expence of farming ſhould increaſe, thoſe farms that are now let at the higheſt rack rent, could not continue to pay the ſame rent. Thus the land rent being almoſt every where leſſened, the parliament would be obliged to leſſen the ſums to be levied in many counties, and this would leſſen the produce of the whole, which deficiency muſt be made good out the ſinking fund.

We have long ſince, 'tis true, prohibited the exportation of hats or felts, either by land or water carriage, out of any of the Britiſh plantations.* And it may be ſaid, that all the fatal conſequences I have mentioned may be prevented by a like law, with reſpect to every manufacture that ſhall be ſet up in the plantations: But is it right, is it prudent to do every thing we may do? There are many people even in this kingdom who look upon that law, and every ſuch law, as injurious to the trade and true intereſt of Great Britain in general: If our northern colonies had, by their proximity to the beaver country, ingroſſed the manufacture of hats, ſo as to ſerve the whole world with that uſeful commodity, it might have obliged many of our hat makers to remove thither, but would it have been a diſadvantage to Great Britain? Would it not have been a great advantage, as the riches of our colonies will always center here, as long as we have the dominion, and this I may propheſy we always ſhall have, if we treat them with common humanity? But ſuppoſe ſuch a cruel prohibitory law ſhould be made here, and with the utmoſt ſeverity carried into execution, it would only provoke the people of our colonies to be the more diligent in ſetting up manufactures of every kind among themſelves, and in encouraging all ſorts of workmen to come and ſettle among them, in which they would be rendered extremely ſucceſsful, by our taxes upon all the neceſſaries and conveniencies of life. This would of courſe raiſe the price of labour here, and conſequently the price of all our manufactures ſo much, that the ſale of them would be at laſt confined ſolely to our home conſumption, which would greatly reduce the number of our people, and in conſequence thereof the produce of all thoſe taxes that now lie heavy upon our laborious and induſtrious poor, the deficiency of every one of which muſt fall upon the ſinking fund.

The

* *See act. 5 Geo. 2. chap.* 22.

The enacting of any ſuch law would therefore only leſſen the evil a little, and protract it for a ſmall number of years; but then it would greatly retard the flourihing of all our colonies, and prevent that increaſe in our trade which we might otherwiſe expect. Without any ſuch law, if peace continues, we may be able for ſeveral years to pay off two millions of debt yearly, even by going on in the old routine of buſineſs; for from the public accounts which the author of *The Budget* has been pleaſed to give us, it ſeems highly probable that the ſinking fund will produce that ſum yearly; and we cannot ſo immediately loſe a great number of our people. But then though our trade in general may greatly increaſe, yet if our taxes upon the neceſſaries and conveniencies of life be continued, our ſinking fund may, after a ſmall number of years begin to decreaſe annually, by the removal of multitudes of our manufacturers, to our colonies in America, which they will certainly begin to do, as ſoon as our colonies are induced, by the high price of our home manufactures of every kind, to ſet up manufactures of their own. This may be prevented, by aboliſhing all our taxes which lie heavy upon our laborious poor, and thereby reducing the price of all ſorts of labour in this iſland; but it cannot be prevented by any ſort of compulſory law we can make; for trade is a beautiful but a coy dame, by gentle and proper methods ſhe may be won, but ſhe cannot be forced, becauſe ſhe always can, and always will make her eſcape from thoſe who attempt a rape, and that all thoſe taxes may be aboliſhed, without diminiſhing our public revenue, is very certain if we will but lay aſide thoſe antient prejudices, which we were originally led into by an ignorance of the true nature of trade, and if the rich in every part of the Britiſh empire will but ſhew a little more regard to their poſterity as well as their country, than to their own ſelfiſh and immediate intereſt.

[*To be continued in our Mag. for January,* 1765.]

An Abſtract of a Plan of Mr. P— G— *for reducing the Prices of Butchers Meat, and regulating* Smithfield *Markets, laid before his Grace the Duke of* Bedford, *Preſident of his Majeſty's Council, and the Right Hon. Sir William* Stevenſon, *Lord Mayor, and the Court of Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of* London.

AS every one is convinced that forestalling and monopolizing is the deſtruction of all markets, by taking the following methods will for the future, prevent this growing evil.

Which, by deſire of the trade, that this may be inſerted; and farther prays, may be immediately put into execution, for the good of this metropolis in general.

Which is, not to ſuffer any carcaſe butchers to buy up any ſort of cattle whatſoever at Smithfield market, until after ſuch limited time is allowed for the retail butchers firſt to buy what cattle they want that market day.

As moſt certainly carcaſe butchers ever had the ſame liberty as the retail butchers in mingling with the retail butchers, every market day, and outbuying them by numbers; and at all ſcarce times meet the cattle on the road, well-knowing the ſaleſmen, who often chuſe to ſell for diſpatch, and often are employed by the purchaſers as ſaleſmen the next day at Smithfield, for the ſame cattle.

So by theſe illicit practices your market is wild and ungovernable; and by the ſcarcity of markets being bought up by the carcaſe butchers, often obliges the retail butchers to buy dead of them, which conſequently muſt fall on the labouring people, by going through ſo many hands.

By theſe methods, muſt oblige all the retail butchers within the bills of mortality, to buy their cattle at Smithfield, inſtead of meeting the ſaleſmen, &c. on the roads.

Is it not reaſonable to believe that they can as well come to Smithfield market within the bills of mortality, as numbers who conſtantly come from twenty to thirty miles diſtant?

By having their cattle all drove to Smithfield will much advantage the graziers ends, for what they ſell on the road are generally the beſt picked cattle; and by being covetous, and afraid of a bad market, ſo their cullings often are ſold at a great diſadvantage, for want of the beſt to match with the worſt.

I humbly conceive that Smithfield market will be the beſt in the whole world, when properly put into execu-

tion, both for the advantage of the seller and the buyer, as by these proper methods will be easily regulated.

There must be erected in the middle of the market, a small office for the clerk of the market to receive and keep the toll books, &c. over head a large bell placed in a turret; and was there a clock 'twould be both useful and ornamental, to know the hour when to ring the market bell.

I imagine four hours will be time enough for the retail butchers to buy up what cattle they want.

After the expiration of the four hours, the market bell to ring again; and when the bell hath done ringing, the carcase butchers to have free liberty to buy what will suit their purpose. Observe, the retail butchers have no limited time after the bell has first rang, and have a right to buy all the market day.

THE PENALTIES.

If any carcase or retail butcher be found buying on the road or roads within the bills of mortality, any ox, heifer, bull, or cow, calf, sheep or lambs, &c. shall be deemed forestallers, and by an information so made before any one of his majesty's justices of the peace, the said offenders shall forfeit the sum of —l. one half to the informer, the other half to be paid as stock towards paying, erecting, and repairing the aforesaid market.

If any owner, salesman or jobber be found selling on the road or roads within the bills of mortality, any ox, heifer, &c. by information as above, shall forfeit the sum of —l. one half to the informer, the other half as before mentioned.

If any retail butcher shall buy up any cattle before the bell rings, by an information so made shall forfeit the sum of —l. one half to the informer, the other half as before.

If any owner, salesman or jobber shall sell any cattle before the bell rings he, she, or they, shall forfeit the sum of —l. one half to the informer, the other half as before.

If any carcase butcher shall buy up any cattle before the bell rings, or between the four hours allowed for the retail butchers only, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of —l. one half to the informer, the other half to be paid into stock, towards paying, erecting, and repairing the aforesaid market.

Dec. 7. F. G—ge.

Story of Pope Sixtus V. *from the Life of his Holiness, by* Gregorio Lati.

FELIX PERETTI (afterwards Pope Sixtus V.) the son of a poor gardener, was at nine years of age, hired by an inhabitant of the village where he was born, to feed his hogs. A friar having lost his way, Felix set him right, would not leave him and promised every thing if he would teach him to read, &c. His request was complied with, and he soon became an excellent scholar. Peretti, when at manhood, kept a memorandum of every material occurrence. One Salviati, prior of a convent of Augustines, having entertained him one night, Peretti next morning borrowed four crowns of him, for which he gave a note in a fictitious name. When chosen pope, he ordered the prior to be sent for, and charged him with lending the money belonging to his convent. Salviati owned the fact, but said the borrower (who appeared to be an honest man) was the knave, and that he could never find him out. Why he (says the pope) has desired us to pay the debt with thanks. The prior then recollecting him (and being well acquainted with his severity) was in the utmost terror: but Sixtus soon made him easy, by ordering cardinal Montalto (his nephew) to entertain him, and soon after gave him a valuable bishoprick.

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

THE dearness of provisions, let the cause proceed from a divine visitation, thro' inclemency of seasons, either too dry or too wet; or the mere wickedness and contrivance of avaritious and artful men, will I hope occasion the importation not only of the necessaries of life from Ireland, but if there is a real scarcity of live cattle, as is pretended; leave being given to bring them into England, and the bounty on wheat intirely stopped during the pleasure of the legislature, never to take place again when it is above 35s. per quarter; this may bring a speedy and sure relief. It is possible to some I may seem too sanguine; but let it be considered, that a scarcity long continued always produces epidemical and pestilential diseases amongst the people.

An

An Essay on Charity.

CHARITY, or tenderness for the poor, which is now justly considered by a great part of mankind as inseparable from piety, and in which almost all the goodness of the present age consists, is, I think, known only in those who enjoy, either immediately, or by transmission, the light of revelation.

Those antient nations who have given us the wisest models of government, and brightest examples of patriotism, whose institutions have been transcribed by all succeeding legislators, and whose history is studied by every candidate for political or military reputation, have yet left behind them no mention of alms-houses, or hospitals, of places where age might repose or sickness be relieved.

The Roman emperors, indeed, gave large donatives to the citizens and soldiers; but these distributions were also reckoned rather popular than virtuous: Nothing more was intended than an ostentation of liberality, nor was any recompence expected but suffrages and acclamations.

Their beneficence was merely occasional; he that ceased to need the favour of the people, ceased likewise to court it; and therefore no man thought it either necessary or wise to make a standing provision for the needy, to look forwards to the wants of posterity, or to secure successions of charity for successions of distress.

Compassion is, by some reasoners, on whom the name of philosophers has been too easily conferred, resolved into an affection merely selfish, an involuntary perception of pain, at the involuntary sight of a being like ourselves languishing in misery. But this sensation, if ever it be felt at all from the brute instinct of uninstructed nature, will only produce effects desultory and transient; it will never settle into a principle of action, or extend relief to calamities unseen, in generations not yet in being.

The devotion of life or fortune to the succour of the poor, is a height of virtue to which humanity has never risen by its own power. The charity of the Mahometans is a precept which their teacher evidently transplanted from the doctrines of christianity; and the care with which some of the oriental sects attend, as is said, to the necessities of the diseased and indigent, may be added to the other arguments, which prove Zoroaster to have borrowed his institutions from the law of Moses.

The present age, though not like to shine hereafter among the most splendid periods of history, has yet given examples of charity, which may be very properly recommended to imitation. The equal distribution of wealth, which long commerce has produced, does not enable any single hand to raise edifices of piety like fortified cities, to appropriate manors to religious uses, or deal out such large and lasting beneficence as was scattered over the land in antient times, by those who possessed countries or provinces. But no sooner is a new species of misery brought to view, and a design of relieving it professed, than every hand is open to contribute something, every tongue is busied in solicitation, and every art of pleasure is employed, for a time, in the interest of virtue.

The most apparent and pressing miseries incident to man, have now their peculiar houses of reception and relief; and there are few among us raised however little above the danger of poverty, who may not justly claim, what is implored by the Mahometans in their most ardent benedictions, the prayers of the poor.

Among those actions which the mind can most securely review with unabated pleasure, is that of having contributed to an hospital for the sick. Of some kinds of charity the consequences are dubious? Some evils which beneficence has been busy to remedy, are not certainly known to be very grievous to the sufferer, or detrimental to the community; but no man can question whether wounds and sickness are not really painful; whether it be not worthy of a good man's care to restore those to ease and usefulness, from whose labour infants and women expect their bread, and who, by a casual hurt, or lingering disease, lie pining in want and anguish, burthensome to others, and weary of themselves.

Yet as most of our hospitals are supported by voluntary contributions, without any solid fund of support, there is danger lest the blaze of charity; which

which now burns with so much heat and splendor, should die away, for want of lasting fuel; lest fashion should suddenly withdraw her smile, and inconstancy transfer the public attention to something which may appear more eligible, because it will be new.

Whatever is left in the hands of chance, must be subject to vicissitude; and when any establishment is found to be useful, it ought to be the next care to make it permanent.

But man is a transitory being, and his designs must partake of the imperfections of their author. To confer duration is not always in our power. We must snatch the present moment, and employ it well, without too much solicitude for the future, and content ourselves with reflecting that our part is performed. He that waits for an opportunity to do much at once, may breath out his life in idle wishes, and regret, in the last hour, his useless intentions and barren zeal.

Flattery. An Original Essay.

HIS majesty hath expreſt his displeasure against flattery, especially from the pulpit; what an idea must this give every one of the greatness of his judgment, and the goodness of his disposition!

What a secret though sensible pleasure, must every sincere lover of his country feel at such an indication of true wisdom and magnanimity!

Flattery always supposes a weakness and imbecility in the intellects of the person influenced by it.

It is this weakness that the flatterer is always sure to attack, knowing the part by which he is most easily beset, on the side of his vanity.

No wonder that he is liberal of his praises, which cost him nothing, provided he can serve by it any private advantage.

But adulation, instead of gaining the affections, will rather excite the contempt of the wise and prudent: They will look upon it as an indignity offered to their understandings, and resent it accordingly.

True merit consists in our not being conscious of it ourselves. Vanity eclipses the lustre of our virtues. It is the sure mark, the distinguishing characteristic of real desert, to be as desirous to shun applause, as assiduous to deserve it.

Vanity is a frailty too incident to human nature; whatever praises, whatever encomiums are past upon us, we are too apt to think it is no more than the just tribute of our merit and deserts.

"Praising, as it is commonly managed, (an eminent writer remarks) is nothing else but a trial of skill upon a man, how many good things we can possibly say of him. All the treasuries of oratory are ransacked—all the fine things that ever were said are heaped together for his sake; and no matter whether it belongs to them or not, so that there be but enough on't."

To give honour were honour is due, to give every one the just tribute of their deserts, may be thought pardonable, as it is consistent with truth; but there is a nicety to be observed, so to temper the expression and sentiment, as not to offend modesty, or incur the imputation of flattery.

Delicacy requires, that even the truth should be sometimes disguised, and not always appear in its naked, open colours, especially when the person is witness to his own praises, or when it is immediately addrest to him.

A discerning person may easily distinguish between flattery and dissimulation, truth and sincerity.

The one is varnished over with all the flowers of rhetoric, all the ornaments of eloquence and false colourings that human cunning can invent, or specious artifices put together, like the heathen orator Tertullus, using all the dexterity of address, all the enticing words of man's wisdom.

On the other hand, it is the property of truth and sincerity to stand forth to view, without any studied disguises, unadorned by any specious colourings, divested of all external ornaments, and needs no beauty to set it off to advantage.

The clergy, most certainly ought to guard not only against flattery itself, but against every thing that has the most remote resemblance to it. They, whose duty it is rightly to "divide the word of truth," ought not to have persons in admiration, or give flattering titles. It is beneath the dignity of the pulpit to descend to any thing that is adulatory, in the least degree.

gree. Nothing of that kind ſhould find admiſſion there, where the praiſes of God, and of him only, is the proper theme.

Happy it is for us, that we have a prince on the throne, who hath ſo early expreſt his diſpleaſure againſt the ſycophants that ſurround it; who is ſo well able to diſtinguiſh between that counſel, which is given out of private intereſt, and that which a ſpirit of patriotiſm ſuggeſts.

It is not the perſon who gloſſes over falſe counſil by fair ſpeeches, it is not thoſe that ſpeak ſmooth things, and utter deceits, it is not the cunning, the deſigning hypocrite, the inveigling, the inſinuating diſſembler;—no, it is he who is moſt ſincere in his advice, who hath the welfare of his country moſt in view, and ſpeaketh the truth from his heart; ſuch an one hath the royal ear, like that Being (whom he hath learnt to know, and reſolved to imitate, and whom he ſets always before him) he ſays "give me thy heart." He deſires nothing elſe, for every thing beſides is vain and empty.

It is the Iſraelite indeed, in whom is no guile, and ſpeaketh forth the words of truth and ſoberneſs—'tis ſuch an one only that the king delighteth to honour.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

Chart P. Kent. E. WATKINSON.

Good Advice for the Winter Season.

THE winter is at hand, when coughs, colds, aſthmatic and phthiſick complaints generally attack, torment, and deſtroy mankind, and are more frequent than in the ſummer ſeaſon; and therefore the following receipt is meant for their relief in ſuch caſes, viz. Take conſerve of roſes and conſerve of hips, of each four ounces; ſpermaceti powdered one ounce; oil of ſweet almonds one ounce; ſyrup of maiden-hair one ounce; ſyrup of violets one ounce; ſyrup of balſam one ounce; confection of alkermes half an ounce; elixir of vitriol as much as will make the whole quite tart, when mixed well into a linctus. Take about the quantity of a nutmeg occaſionally, night and day, when the cough is troubleſome, obſerving to ſwallow it gradually as it diſſolves in the mouth; and it will ſoften, cleanſe, heal and ſtrengthen the lungs and inteſtines, and bid as fair, in my opinion, for a cure in the above, and alſo in conſumptive caſes, as any preparation, by whatever name it may be called or ſold. It is extremely pleaſant and agreeable, if properly prepared, and the ingredients are genuine; but I have found ſome difficulty in getting it prepared, as it ought to be, even in London, moreover in the country, and I muſt in juſtice give the preference (having tried many places) to Jones and co. chymiſts, in Ruſſel-ſtreet, Covent-Garden, for their great care in the preparation of this medicine, not that I have any particular acquaintance with or intereſt in mentioning them; and therefore do allow that others can make it up quite as well and truly as they, if they pleaſe. In a confirmed phthiſick, or aſthma, it will be quite neceſſary for the patient to take an emetick or two, at proper times, before they begin to take this medicine; and if they, now and then, repeat them during the time of the cure, they will be of the utmoſt ſervice, but they may omit taking vomits in common colds and conſumptive caſes.

If the patient will alſo take two ounces of good ſtick-liquoriſh, quite green out of the earth, and ſlice and bruiſe it well, and put it into a jug, and pour on it two quarts of boiling hot water, wine-meaſure, and cover it with a ſaucer, or the like, and let it infuſe five or ſix hours, ſtirring it now and than, and will afterwards drink of the liquor in the night as well as in the day, occaſionally and diſcretionally, they will find that eaſe and benefit by continuing it, and the linctus, that will ſoon convince them of their great efficacy in the above caſes. However ſimple and inſignificant ſome people may deem them, it is quite ſufficient for me, that I have known them cure in caſes that have baffled the ſkill of ſome who have been deem'd eminent in the profeſſion of phyſick. I muſt beg leave to obſerve, that ſuppoſing the above medicines to be ever ſo great in themſelves, yet if the patients have not temperance and fortitude to bear their diſorders with patience and reſignation, and at the ſame time obſerve, a due regimen, they will avail them nothing. For if they do, before they are quite well, indulge their appetite with ſtrong

and heavy food and liquor, which is unfit for them, they muſt not expect to get rid of their diſorders; but in ſuch caſe blame themſelves, and not the medicines; and which, alas! is too often the caſe, that the diſeaſed give way to ſuch indulgence (although at the ſame time they well know they are doing wrong) and thereby torture and deſtroy their body. Therefore let me adviſe them, if they value their eaſe and health, and prefer life rather than death, to live on weak broths, and light, ſoft, innocent food and that very ſparingly; for they may reſt aſſured, that abſtinence is an utter enemy to diſorders, and helps wonderfully in the cure of them, and that very little ſuſtenance will recruit the animal ſpirits, and ſufficiently nouriſh the body, when it does not undergo hard labour or ſevere exerciſe.

For the Uſe of his Majeſty's Ships, or for Veſſels in the Merchants ſervice; a new Method of making Top-Sails, and Top-Gallant Sails, more ſerviceable than the former.

THE middle cloths of a ſhip's top-ſails and top-gallant ſails to be ſolit, lined, tabled, and bolt-roped, with eye-let holes wrought in grommets from head to foot, and then to be re-joined by a lace. From this method of making the ſails, the following advantages will proceed.

First. It will appear that two ſuits of ſails will be adequate to four, made in the former manner; for each top-ſail and top-gallant ſail will become two diſtinct ſails, bent to one yard, by which one half-ſail will at any time be ſufficient to replace a ſplit or damaged ſail, and that damaged half ſail will be more expeditiouſly repaired than a large ſail of the former make could poſſibly be.

Second. When the ſail ſplits, the ſplit can go no farther than the middle bolt-rope; the damaged ſail might then be unbent, and another half-ſail bent in its place, without lowering the yard, or taking in top-gallant ſails, or ſteering ſails, in caſe of the ſhip's being in haſte; for the ear-rings might be hawled out by the reef tackle, and the ſheet hawled home all at once.

The upper and under ear-rings of the middle cloths might be bent firſt, and triced up by lines for that purpoſe, and the robins be made faſt at leiſure.

Third. It is very well known to ſeamen, that ſails generally ſuffer moſt in the middle cloths, by beating on the greaſy maſt, a deſtructive enemy to ſail cloth; now, this will be greatly prevented by the double canvas tabling, eye-let holes, and bolt-rope, which will fend off the ſevere thraſhing of the ſail againſt the maſt and top.

Fourth. It is obvious, that, in the caſe of carrying away your yard in the ſlings, this method of making ſails will render them leſs liable to damage, and much eaſier to be got down than ſails of the old make.

Fifth. By having a truſs pendant to the main and fore-yards you might lay to, under the lee half of ſuch a top-ſail cloſe reefed (the proper bowlings will do if needed) which would anſwer many of our cruiſers, who require to be laid too, under lofty ſails, and might prevent their rolling away their maſts; it would alſo enable them to lower their lower-yards when obliged to ſcud before the wind; many ſhips meeting with damage for want of a loftier ſail than a courſe.

Sixth. In the caſe of a ſhip's working in the bay under Gibraltar hill, or under any ſuch high lands, where the winds blow in ſlurries, by which veſſels are often caſt aſhore, or meet with damage, you might then ſet your half top-ſails, which will lay as near the wind as the ſtay-ſails, and the aſſiſtance of them both would greatly facilitate your getting out of danger.

Seventh. Many diſagreeable accidents often happen, by ſhipping of ſeas, when laying too under a main ſail reefed or other courſes. Theſe would be, in a great meaſure, prevented, by ſetting the main-top ſail cloſe reefed on the cap: The weather yard arm being furled, and the main yard lowered down to a proper height; which muſt alſo be neatly furled, leſt it be ſplit by ſhipping of ſeas. The ſhip would thus be more under command, conſequently would make better way and fore reach greatly.

Laſtly. In blowing weather, there would be much leſs danger in letting your reefs out, by reaſon of the middle bolt-rope; for example when a ſhip is hand-locked with a heavy ſea that obliges her to ſet all courſes, and the wind

wind blowing too high for her to ſet cloſe reefed top ſails full; it is evident that, in this caſe, a ſhip might carry a fourth of one or both top-ſails of the propoſed make, when ſhe could not bear a cloſe reefed top-ſail of the old make on one maſt, nor could ſuch a ſize of canvas bear the ſtorm that a quarter of that ſail would, ſet on each maſt in the manner deſcribed; which a ſhip might readily do on an emergency, and weather any point which ſhe looked up to the windward of. I ſhall ſay no more on this ſubject, for I think I have already explained myſelf ſufficiently to be underſtood by every experienced mariner. The dread of expence and trouble, however, may cauſe ſome to explode what they never mean to make the trial of themſelves, and the empty ſuggeſtions of ſelf-pretending knowledge may deter others from a diligent ſearch into truth; I muſt therefore aſſure my brother ſeamen, that I have myſelf tried the above experiments with ſucceſs, and can affirm that, beſides the utility of them I found the propoſed ſails neither diſfigured, nor yet ſenſibly heavier, than ſails of the old make, as perhaps may be objected by thoſe who have not made the trial of them.

R. R.

Nottingham, Nov. 12.

Preliminary Articles of Peace, Friendſhip and Alliance, entered into, between the Engliſh *and the Deputies ſent from the whole* Seneca *Nation, by Sir* William Johnſon, *Bart. his Majeſty's ſole Agent and Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the Northern Parts of* North America, *and Colonel of the Six United Nations, their Allies and Dependants, &c.*

Art. I. THAT the Seneca nation do immediately ſtop all hoſtilities, and ſolemnly engage never more to make war upon the Engliſh, or ſuffer any of their people to commit any acts of violence on the perſons or properties of any of his Britannic majeſty's ſubjects.—*The ſachems and chiefs of the* Senecas *agree fully to this article.*

II. That they forthwith collect all the Engliſh priſoners, deſerters, Frenchmen and negroes, amongſt them, and deliver them up to Sir William Johnſon (together with the two Indians of Kaneſtio, who killed the traders in Nov. 1763, previous to the treaty of peace, which will take place within three months, if theſe articles are agreed to;) and that they engage never to harbour or conceal any deſerters; Frenchmen, or negroes, from this time; but ſhould any ſuch take refuge amongſt them, they are to be brought to the commanding officer of the next garriſon, and delivered up; promiſing likewiſe never to obſtruct any ſearch made after ſuch perſons, or to hinder their being apprehended in any part of their country.—*Agreed to; and they will aſſiſt in apprehending any ſuch in their towns.*

III. That they cede to his majeſty, and his ſucceſſors for ever, in full right, the lands from the fort of Niagara, extending eaſterly along Lake Ontario, about four miles, comprehending the Petit Marais, or landing place and running from thence ſoutherly, about 14 miles, to the creek above fort Schloſſer, or little Niagara, and down the ſame, to the river or ſtrait; thence down the river or ſtrait, and acroſs the ſame at the great cataract; thence northerly to the banks of Lake Ontario, at a creek or ſmall lake, about two miles weſt of the fort; thence eaſterly along the banks of Lake Ontario, and a-croſs the river or ſtrait to Niagara, comprehending the whole carrying-place, with the lands on both ſides the ſtrait, and containing a tract of about 14 miles in length and four in breadth. And the Senecas do engage never to obſtruct the paſſage of the carrying-place, or the free uſe of any part of the ſaid track and will likewiſe give free liberty of cutting timber for the uſe of his majeſty, or that of the garriſons, in any other part of their country not comprehended therein.—*Agreed to; provided the track be always appropriated to his majeſty's ſole uſe; and that at the definitive treaty, the lines be run in the preſence of Sir William Johnſon, and ſome of the Senecas, to prevent diſputes hereafter.*

IV. That they allow a free paſſage through their country from that of Cayugas to Niagara, or elſewhere, for the uſe of his majeſty's troops, for ever; engaging never to obſtruct or moleſt any of his majeſty's troops, or other his ſubjects, who may make uſe of the ſame, or who may have occaſion

to

to pass through any part of their country by land or water, from henceforward.—*Agreed to; and moreover (if required) the Senecas will grant escorts of their people; but it is expected they will not be ill treated by any of the English who may pass through their country.*

V. That they grant to his majesty and his successors for ever, a free use of the harbours for vessels or boats within their country on Lake Ontario, or in any of the rivers, with liberty to land stores, &c. and erect sheds for their security.—*Agreed to.*

VI. That they immediately stop all intercourse between any of their people and those of the Shawanese, and Delawares, or other his majesty's enemies, whom they are to treat as common enemies, and to assist his majesty's arms in bringing them to proper punishment; solemnly engaging never to be privy to, aid, or assist any of his majesty's enemies, or those who may hereafter attempt to disturb the public tranquility.—*Agreed to.*

VII. That should any Indian commit murder, or rob any of his majesty's subjects, he shall be immediately delivered up to be tried and punished according to the equitable laws of England. And should any white man be guilty of the like crime towards the Indians, he shall be immediately tried and punished, if guilty. And the Senecas are never for the future to procure themselves satisfaction, otherwise than as before mentioned, but to lay all matter of complaint before Sir William Johnson, or his majesty's superintendant of Indian affairs for the time being, and strictly to maintain and abide by the covenant chain of friendship.—*Agreed to.*

VIII. For the due performance of these articles, the Senecas are to deliver up three of their chiefs as hostages who are to be well treated, and restored to them, so soon as the same are fully performed on their parts.—*They agree to leave as hostages, Wannughsila, Serrihodna, and Arajungas, three of their chiefs.*

IX. In consequence of their perfect agreement to the foregoing articles, Sir William Johnson doth, by virtue of the powers and authorities reposed in him, in the name of his Britannic majesty, promise and engage, that the said Indians shall have a full pardon for past transgressions: That they shall be left in the quiet and peaceable possession of all their rights not comprised in the foregoing articles; and that on their duly performing the same, and subscribing the definitive treaty of peace, to be held in consequence hereof, they shall be once more admitted into the covenant chain of friendship with the English; and be indulged with a free, fair, and open trade so long as they abide by their engagements.—*This article the Senecas expect will be strictly regarded; and also that trade will be carried on in a fair and equitable manner.*

The foregoing articles after being duly and fully explained to the chiefs and warriors, deputies from the Senecas, they have signified their assent thereto; by affixing marks of their tribes to these presents.

Given under my hand, at Johnson-Hall the third day of April, 1764.

(Signed) *W. Johnson.*

(Signed)	
Tagaanadie	Sayenqueraghta
Kaanijes	Wanughsissae
Chonedagaw	Taganoondie
Aughnawawis	Taanjaqua

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, Sept. 6.

"TEN deputies from the Delawares, Shawanese, Hurons of Sandusky, and other Indians of the countries between Lake Erie and the Ohio, met Colonel Bradstreet at Presque Isle, on his way to their country with the forces under his command, and in the most submissive manner begged for peace; which he granted them on terms to the purport following:

I. That all the prisoners in their hands should be delivered to him at Sandusky in twenty-five days.

II. That they shouuld renounce all claim to the posts and forts we now have in their country; and that we shall be at liberty to erect as many more as we think necessary to secure our trade; and that they shall cede to us for ever, as much land round each fort as a cannon shot can fly over, on which our people may raise provisions.

III. That if any Indian hereafter kill any Englishman, he shall be delivered up by his nation, and tried by the English laws, only to have half the jury Indians. And if any one of the nations

nations renew the war, the rest shall join us to bring them to reason.

IV. That six of the deputies should remain with him as hostages, and the other four, with an English officer, and one of our Indians, should proceed immediately to acquaint those nations with these terms of peace, and forward the collecting of the prisoners, to be ready at the day appointed.

'Tis said that the Colonel has told them, that if this peace is not confirmed by their chiefs, no other will be granted them; and that if they continue the war, they shall find their country filled with warriors immediately, who will cut them off from the face of the earth.

It seems the motion of two armies at once towards their country, viz. that under Colonel Bradstreet from Niagara and that from this province under Colonel Bouquet, has greatly intimidated those people; who at first haughtily stood out, and refused to meet Sir William Johnson at the congress of Niagara."

Passages relative to the Rise and progress of Chemistry, translated from Borrichius.

IT is a question, whether the ductility of Glass, known to the Romans, may not be a proof of their understanding chemistry before the days of Constantine: Pliny Lib. 35. Cap. 26. says, *Fecunt, Tiberio Principe, excogitatum, vitri temperamentum ut flexibile esset, & totam officinam artificis ejus abolitam, ne æris, argenti, auri metallis pretia detrita benefitur; eaq; fama crebrior diu, quam certior fuit.* Dion Cassius, lib. 57 writes to the same purpose.

The Arabs succeeded the Egyptians and Greeks in chemistry, among whom Geber flourished in the first century after Mahomet; and to the diligence of the Arabians we owe many of the antient writings that were lost here in Europe, and which were restored from their versions. Geber was succeeded by Ibusina, or Avicenna, that great master of the Arabian school. There are many chemical writings of the Arabians still extant, as of the elder Zadith, son of Hamuel, Halis, Abubalus, Adrasus, Alphidius, Alchindes, Bubacharus, Zambertus, Bulcasses, and others; and to this day no art is more cultivated among the Arabs, and Africans than chemistry, according to Joannes Leo Afer, and Thomas Parry, a learned Englishman, observed the same thing at Tangier. And it is probable that the Chinese owe their chemical skill to the Arabs and Africans trading to their empire, according to Pantagius, Trigautius Martinius, and Kircher. And it is now allowed, that the Arabs propagated Chemistry through Spain, and other parts of Europe; and to their example and instructions, we owe Arnoldus de Villa Nova, Lully, Albertus Magnus, Roger Bacon, Rupecilla, and others.

From the time that the Study of chemistry prevailed greatly, Italy may boast of her Marsilius Ficinus, Palingenius, Locatellus, Caneparius Ant. Neri, Fioravanti, Corellus, Bonus Ferrariensis, Cornachinus, Bartoletus, Thomas Hovius, Angelo Sala, and the great Franciscus Josephus Burrhus. France of her Flamellu, Beguinus, Chrysippus, Fannianus, Christopherus Parisiensis, Cattagnius, Stephanus Chavius, Coleponius, Spagnetus, Faber Castelnoviodunensis, Poterius, and Gohorius. Germany of her Trevisanus, Alanus, Paracelsus, Thurneisserus, Basilius Valentinus, Majerus, Crollius, Libavius, Hartmannus, Lamspringus, Buregravius, and Conradus. England of her Roger Bacon, Norton, Bristol, Ripley, Macculloh, Charnock, Dastin, Chaucer, Kelly, Robinson, Gower, Lydiat, Blumfield, Redmon Fludd, and Musset. Belgia of her Isaac Holland, Drebellius, Helmontius, Ewaldus Vogelius, Balbianus, and Hoghelandus. Scotland of her Burder, and Alexander Seton. Denmark of her Tycho Brahe, and Peter Severini, of Ripa.

Let experiments therefore revive again in our schools and colleges, that chemistry, the darling of nature, and sublimer Geniusses may again flourish for the benefit of all the world, and especially physicians; and let that sacred art no longer languish, discouraged, in this our north: That art which was propagated by Tubalcain in the family of Cham, from whom it was derived into Egypt, from thence to Greece and Italy, and from thence to the Arabs and Chinese, till at last it was propagated in Spain, France, and over all Europe.

An impartial and succinct History of the Origin and Progress of the late War.

(continued from p. 631)

HAVING now followed the triumphant arms of great Britain, as I may say, round the world, I come at last, as usual, to give an account of the war in Germany, where a great alteration was expected from the death of the empress of Russia. This important event set all the foreign ministers at that court to work, and we may believe that Mr. Keith, the British minister, was not idle; for in absolute monarchies every new succession natural or accidental, generally makes an alteration in their system of politicks, because the interest of the country is never considered but only the passions or humours of the prince upon the throne, as I have before observed; and this very soon appeared to be the case with respect to Russia, for before the end of January, orders were sent to the Russian General to suspend all hostilities against the Prussians. On the 23d of February a pacifick declaration was delivered, by the emperor's order, to the imperial, French, and Swedish ministers residing at his court, which with the answer of the French court, the reader may see in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 200; and on the 29th of March was published in the Berlin Gazette, a convention for a suspension of arms between their Prussian and Russian majesties, which the reader may see in ditto Mag. ditto. Though this treaty was not signed till the 16th of March, yet before that day count Czernichew, general of the Russian troops then united with the Austrians, had left Vienna, and having assembled his troops, had begun his march towards the Vistula, in order to evacuate the Prussian territories. And on the 7th of April there was concluded at Ribnitz in Mecklenburg a convention for a cessation of hostilities between Sweden and Prussia, and another for a free intercourse of commerce between these two nations, both by sea and land.

Thus the king of Prussia, before opening the campaign of the year 1762, had the satisfaction to find himself quite freed from any declared enemy upon the north or east of his dominions; but at the same time he had the mortification to find not only that our ministers had refused to renew the subsidy treaty with him, which had now been continued for several years, but that no friend of his in our house of commons had ventured to propose the renewal of that treaty, or the continuance of that subsidy; and indeed it could not be expected, considering the great additional expence we were to be put to, for the defence of Portugal against the threatened Spanish invasion, and for attacking with vigour the Spaniards as well as French in the Indies. However, his majesty was too well acquainted with the situation of this nation to apprehend, that we would or could entirely abandon him, or timely allow the French to attack him upon the west side of his dominions; for though our predilection for Hanover was not now perhaps so prevalent as formerly, yet as our king was still possessed of that electorate, we could not entirely abandon it, and consequently could not entirely abandon his Prussian majesty to the resentment of France and Austria, especially as he had by our treaties been induced to expose himself to that resentment.

Accordingly, notwithstanding the great additional expence brought upon us by the Spanish war, we took care to have a well appointed army, of above 100,000 effective men †, formed in the west of Germany, and that army continued under the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, who had before shewn himself worthy of the trust reposed in him; and as the French continued to aim at making conquests upon us or our allies in that country, that they might have something to offer in exchange for the conquests we had made upon them in America. They likewise took care to have a most numerous army formed in the same country; but luckily for us, the prince of Soubize and marshal Broglio had, upon their return to Paris in the winter, presented memorials, to their sovereign mutually accusing each other's conduct in the preceding campaign, especially at the battle of Kirch Denkeren ‡, and as

Soubize

* See before p. 509. † See a list of it Lond. Mag. 1762, p. 340. ‡ See before p. 354.

Soubize was the favourite of Madam Pompadour, the affair was decided againſt Broglio, who was thereupon ordered to retire to his eſtate in the country, and turned out of his government of Alſace. Upon this the prince of Soubize was again intruſted with the command of their army in Germany for the enſuing campaign, but, it ſeems, even the court itſelf had ſome doubt of his conduct; for the marſhal d'Eſtrees was joined with him in the commiſſion.

Before the arrival of either of theſe French generals at the head quarters of their army at Caſſel, the active and brave hereditary prince of Brunſwick marched with a large detachment of the allied army, and, on the 19th of April, made himſelf maſter of the important caſtle of Arenſburg, of which ſee an authentic account in Lond. Mag. 1762, p. 286.

The very next day the prince of Soubize arrived at Caſſel, on the 25th the prince of Conde arrived on the Lower Rhine, where he was to have the command of another army, formed by the French, and in a few days after, marſhal d'Eſtrees arrived alſo at Caſſel, but nothing beſide inconſiderable ſkirmiſhes happened before the 24th of June, on which day Prince Ferdinand, at the head of the allied army, ſurpriſed and defeated the French army in their camp at Graebenſtein, of which ſee an account in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 374, and 280.

As every reader muſt be curious to ſee how the French endeavour to palliate this ſhameful defeat, we ſhall give their account of it, which was publiſhed at Paris by authority, under the title of

"Journal of the French army under the command of the marſhal d'Eſtrees and Soubiſe, from the 23d to the 27th of June.

On the 23d of June the enemy's whole army paſſed the Dymel; and at night the Engliſh advanced on our left towards Zierenberg, from whence they might get to Caſſel before us; the marſhal d'Etrees and Soubiſe thought proper to quit the camp of Graebenſtein, to arrive at Caſſel before the enemy. This march was performed in the greateſt order. The marquis de Caſtries with the corps under his command, which had been detached before our right, to obſerve the allies, rejoined the army, after having ſucceſsfully charged the enemy ſeveral times with his cavalry, the regiment of Alſace ſuſtained with the greateſt firmneſs the ſhock of the enemy's cavalry, and killed them many men? A conſiderable number of priſoners was alſo taken in this part.

On our left, the count de Stainville, ſeeing the Engliſh advance to ſeize the height of Wilhelmſtahl, and being ſenſible of the importance of that poſt, attacked them, notwithſtanding their great ſuperiority, in the deciſive moment for the ſafety of our army in its march. He ſucceeded in two moſt vigorous charges, and took from them ſeven pieces of cannon. At the third charge, the grenadiers of France, being too far back in the wood, ſeveral companies of that corps, and part of the regiment of Aquitain, were ſurrounded by the enemy's whole right wing, and taken priſoners. This is the only diſaſter that happened during our march.

On the 24th at night, the army encamped near Caſſel, and the corps under the marquis de Caſtries was placed before the right wing. The 25th, we pitched our camp at Landwerdhagen, on the territory of Hanover, our right wing extending towards Munden. The count de Stainville remained in the entrenched camp under Caſſel. The corps under the count de Luſace took poſt on the other ſide of the Werra.

Yeſterday (the 26th) the allies ſent us back the priſoners they took on the 24th. Their number amounted to 1600, moſt of them belonging to the grenadiers of France, the royal grenadiers, and the regiment of Aquitaine. There were alſo among them ſome private men of the regiment of Poitou. This regiment and that of Aquitaine formed the brigade which diſtinguiſhed itſelf ſo much in count Stainville's attacks.

From the returns of the regiments that were engaged, it appears, that our loſs in killed and wounded doth not amount to 900 men. The chevalier de Narbonne, colonel of the grenadiers of France, is the only officer of diſtinction that is killed. The marquis de Peyre, and the marquis de la Rochelambert, colonels of grenadiers, and

and the duke de Picquigny, after slightly wounded.

The prisoners we made amount to 700, and the killed and wounded of the enemy, to many more. Of the seven pieces of cannon taken by M. de Stainville, in his repeated attacks, five were retaken at the third charge; the two others, which are heavy cannon, have been sent to Cassel.

Yesterday the marshals established their head-quarters at Landwerdhagen. The allies are encamped between Wilhelmstall and Hohenkirchen."

However, we find that even by their own account, they retreated to their intrenched camp under Cassel; and as there was no attacking them in their next camp, without forcing the former, which would have been dangerous, as it would have been supported by their whole army still more numerous than the allied army, Prince Ferdinand resolved to endeavour to cut off their communication with Frankfort, from whence chiefly they had their provisions, for which purpose he caused one of their strongest detachments to be attacked at Homberg soon after the beginning of July, of which see an account in ditto Mag. p. 399.

This obliged the French to move and take up their camp at Luttenberg, where they again began to intrench themselves, having left a strong detachment under Count Stainville, to preserve their lines at Cassel, but before they had compleated the intrenchments of their new camp, Prince Ferdinand found means to attack and defeat a part of their right wing, by which he at the same time got possession of their lines at Cassel, of which see an account in ditto Mag. p. 445, and 447.

By this their army was brought into such distress, that they were obliged to send orders to the prince of Conde to come and join them, but before that junction could be brought about, the allies obtained such advantages over them, that they found it necessary to withdraw their troops from, and abandon Gottingen, after demolishing most of the fortifications they had made, of which see an account in ditto Mag. p. 453.

The prince of Conde set out, according to orders with the troops under his command, to join the grand army, and was followed by the hereditary prince, with the detachment from the allied army, which had been for some time observing his motions; and, on the 30th of August, an engagement happened between them in the Wetteraw, of which see an account in ditto Mag. p. 511.

[*To be continued in our Mag. for January, 1765.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

MAY I intrude so far as to be permitted to answer a private letter lately received, by means of your extensive Magazine, in this month of December, according to the request, and expectation of, a poor patient, besides my usual compliment.

The disorder I should have treated of in its turn, had he not now desired it. However from this occasion, and by your assistance I shall do it so much the sooner and as to him more certain, as he did not inform me where he lives, a circumstance somewhat odd.

Mr. Johnson,

As you desired my answer to be public, for the benefit of others also, who labour under the like calamity, you must bear with more than directly belongs to your own private case, and take one with the other.

But first your disorder, which you write you know not a name for, is called in English a prolapsion, or falling down of the fundament, together with the piles, in which disease the straight gut shoves out so far as to require external assistance to replace it.

In voiding the excrements the said intestinum rectum, to talk in our own terms, hangs downwards, and is so far protruded as cannot, I say, be naturally drawn back within the body, or, though reduced, it presently falls down again.

This is sometimes a chronic disease, especially when it proceeds from the palsy, and is difficult to cure.

The causes of this calamity may be the same as of the hæmorrhoids, or piles? as catching cold, a diarrhœa, or looseness, a dysentery or bloody flux, but especially a tenesmus, i. e. a too frequent

frequent and ineffectual inclination to go to ſtool when attended with the piles it is the moſt difficult to cure.

A prolapſus ani, if it be not ſoon reduced, is ſometimes dangerous, the protruded gut being apt to ſwell, and mortify if too long expoſed to the air. It is ſubject to relapſe, after reduction in children, eſpecially upon their crying, and is difficult to keep up in caſe of a looſeneſs.

Let the diet be aſtringent and balſamic; and if the gut be inflamed, or ſwelled, it ſhould be firſt aſſwaged with emolients, as mallows, or diſcutients, as elder and camomile flowers: Let fomentations be made of ſuch herbs, and be applied with flannels, wring out of the liquor, to the part, night and morning if need be: The impediments being thus removed, the anus is to be reduced into its natural place; or, when ſwelled, foment it with warm milk; if diſcoloured, with red wine; if a mortification is apprehended, with ſpirits of wine; then let it be reduced with the fingers, oiled firſt for that purpoſe, and apply a compreſs, or a rag doubled, to the part, dipped in warm red wine, with a proper bandage to paſs between the thighs, and ſo the patient eaſy for ſome time.

Gentle laxatives may occaſionally be given according to the circumſtance of the caſe, as a little diſſolved manna, a ſpoonful of infuſion of ſenna repeated as need requires, or eat a bit of lenitive electuary now and then, to prevent the belly becoming too coſtive.

When there is no inflammation, it may be ſafely fomented with aſtringents, ſuch as nut-galls groſsly powdered, red roſes balauſtines, acorns or oak bark, boiled in blackſmith's forge-water, adding ſome red wine, or a ſpoonful of ſpirits to the ſame; a ſponge dipped in ſuch liquor warmed, and clapped cloſe to the podex is ſerviceable.

The patient ſhould ſtool ſtanding, or lying, for ſo it does not ſo eaſily fall down. If here be a lax, or great weakneſs, in the parts, a piece of paſte board, or a proper truſs, may be contrived to prevent the gut's falling down again.

This following is a very aſtringent and ſtrengthening fomentation: take a pint of the liquor out of a tanner's pit, two drams of ſugar of lead; one dram and a half of roch allum, diſſolve them in the tan liquor, and with a ſponge, or rags, foment the fundament.

The reduction of the inteſtine may ſometimes be performed by the following frolickſome method, other remedies being ineffectual, let the bare buttocks of the patient be warmly ſlapped with an open hand five or ſix times, or more, by which means, for all you laugh at it, the elevater muſcles of the anus will of themſelves lift up the ſtraight gut into its proper place.

Now your caſe, ſir, is the protruſion of the podex occaſioned by the piles, the veſſels being overſtretched, has brought ſuch a relaxation upon thoſe parts, that the leaſt forcing to ſtool protrudes the gut out of the body. You may follow ſome of the advice above, moſt ſuitable to your caſe, and, if that does not anſwer, ſhew the malady to a ſurgeon, to ſee if any part can be ſafely extirpated.

I was ſent for ſome years ago to a gentlewoman twenty miles off, who had ſuch a diſeaſe, really frightful to behold, like a large bunch of grapes, the whole protuberance, piles and all, bigger than my fiſt. I recommended her to a ſurgeon, whereby ſhe got relief. If you cannot afford a ſurgeon, and none will be ſo charitable as to aſſiſt you, get into an hoſpital before it grows worſe.

As I am talking here of the podex, I agreeably take this opportunity to mention one excellent medicine more, to procure eaſe in the piles, which I forgot in my former article on that diſeaſe.

As the drug is ſovereign, and eaſy to come at, it is a pity it ſhould not be as commonly known; that is, only leeks fried in butter and laid to the part. You may try this too when they are painful.

Your, &c.

J. Coon.

N.B. Let any correſpondent obſerve, that unleſs, for the future, they tell me the place of their abode, and pay poſtage, they need not expect any anſwer, either publickly, or privately. I have been ſeveral times ſo ſerved of late, which did I know it was real charity, I ſhould not regard neither; but in ſuch a caſe I ought to be judge myſelf, beſides ſuch uſage is not quite ſo reſpectful, there being two publick

posits, besides a private one, to pay every time, the last of which I always do, and don't think much of.

Account of a new Die, from the Berries of a Weed, in South Carolina. *By* Mr. Moses Lindo.

Read before the Royal Society, Nov. 10, 1763.

IN August 1750 I observed the mocking bird fond of a berry, which grows on a weed called Pouck, represented to me as of a poisonous quality; the juice of this berry being a blooming crimson. I was several times inclined to try, if I could extract a die from it; yet the very thoughts of its quality prevented me from proceeding, till observing these birds to void their excrement of the same colour as the berry, on the Chinese rails in my garden, convinced me it was not of the quality represented. I therefore made a trial in the following manner.

1st. I ordered one of my negroes to gather me a pint of those berries, from which I extracted almost three quarters of a pint of juice, and boiled it with a pint of Bristol water, one quarter of an hour.

2dly. I then took two pieces of flannel and numbered them 1 and 2, boiled them in a separate tin pot with alum, a quarter of an hour, and rinsed them in cold water.

3dly. I then dipped the piece of flannel No. 1. into the pot, where the juice was, and left it to simmer five minutes, then took it out, and rinsed it in cold water; when, to my surprize, I found a superior crimson dye fixed on the flannel than the juice of the berry.

4thly. I then dipped the piece of flannel No. 2. in the same juice, and being desirous to clean my hands from the stain, which No. 1. had caused, I ordered some lime water to be brought me, such as we use to settle our indico, and found the colour of the stain, change to a bright yellow. This unexpected change urged me to throw a wine glass-full of lime water into the pot, where the piece of flannel, No. 2. was simmering, on which all the juice, as well as the flannel, became of a bright yellow, by which I find alum fixed the crimson, and lime the yellow.

5thly. Having then put a quart of fresh juice in two pint decanters, in one of which I put a small quantity of powdered alum, I laid them up about six weeks after, I then examined them, and found the juice in the decanter, which had no alum, was turned black, and the other retained its colour.

An Account of a Case, in which Green Hemlock was applied, by Mr. Josiah Colebrook.

Read before the Society, Dec. 15, 1763.

ANN James of the parish of Boughton Monchelsey, in Kent, aged 53 years, a married woman, had for some years complained of a pain, and hard lump in each breast. In Sept. 1762, upon examining them, she asked my advice about them. I found a very hard schirrus in each breast: that in the left breast, had the mamillary glands indurated and knobbed like ramifications; toward the axilla, a little adhesion to the pectoral muscle, was as big as a turkey's egg, and she was under daily apprehensions, that it would break. That in the right breast was not near so large, or had ramifications nor adhered like the other. She complained of most excruciating stabbing pains in both breasts, which prevented her having any rest in the night, and made her so very miserable all day, whether she lay down, stood, sat or walked, that she was unable, not only to go out to work, but even to do any thing for her family at home, not even to make her own bed; and she had totally lost her appetite: Her usual employ was spinning, washing, brewing, and what we in London call the business of a chairwoman. The breasts were but little discoloured, but the pains she described, and the ramifications attending the schirrus, in the left breast, induced me to pronounce it a cancer.

I advised her to take the green hemlock, viz. cicuta major vulgaris caule maculoso; mince it with parsley (to disguise the taste) and eat it with bread and butter twice or three times in a day, the third part of a leaf, or one of the three divisions, which are in each leaf, at a time; that her constant drink should be lime water and milk; that she should take as many millepedes every day, as her stomach would bear, or she could get, that her body should

be

be kept open by rhubarb, or magnesia, as occaſion required; that ſhe ſhould have an iſſue in her arm, and loſe ſix or eight ounces of blood once in ſix or eight weeks, if her pain continued.

A good lady in the neighbourhood, whoſe humanity is only to be equalled by her good ſenſe, generouſly promiſed to ſee, that ſhe purſued this regimen, and from time to time gave me an account of the ſucceſs.

I deſired a leaf might be weighed, that I might aſcertain the quantity of each doſe, and found ſhe took fifteen grains of the green plant three times in a day: finding it agree with her ſtomach, and that it eaſed her pains, though it cauſed a tingling to her fingers ends: She encreaſed the quantity. In the beginning of November ſhe had a very large menſtrual diſcharge, which had not happened to her for many years before; the ſchirrus was much leſſened, and her pains were conſiderably abated.

About the end of November ſhe found her breaſt more ſwelled, and the pain more acute than it had been for ſix weeks before, had a reſtleſſneſs, giddineſs in her head, and weight over her eyes; the diſcharge of the iſſue ſtopped and a violent humour came all round the orifice. As I had deſired a little blood might be taken away, if occaſion required it, ſhe was bled about the laſt day of November, on which ſhe fainted away, and afterwards had fainting fits two or three times in a day, great ſickneſs at her ſtomach, and ſometimes bled at the noſe. On theſe ſymptoms coming on, notwithſtanding ſhe had taken ſomewhat purgative twice in a week, from her firſt beginning to take the hemlock, it was thought proper to ſuſpend the taking the hemlock for ſome days.

I then ordered her an infuſion of the cortex peruvianus, an ounce, in powder, to a quart of ſpring water, to let it ſtand three or four days, ſhaking it every day; and then that ſhe ſhould take three ſpoonfuls, twice in a day; that ſhe ſhould repeat the hemlock in the ſame quantity ſhe took at the firſt; that ſhe ſhould not again exceed that quantity on any account; and that ſhe ſhould continue the lime-water and the millepedes.

About the latter end of December ſhe had a regular appearance of her menſes, but very moderate; her pains were very much abated, and the ſchirrus much leſs, though ſhe often complained of a ſwimming in her head, and a reſtleſſneſs in the night. From this time, viz. the end of December, ſhe continued mending, in all reſpects, ſo much, that I heard nothing of her 'till March 1763; when Mrs. Savage (the lady under whoſe inſpection ſhe took the hemlock) came to London, and told me, that Ann James was ſurprizingly recovered; that her cancer was much leſſened, that ſhe could uſe her arms, work for herſelf and family, and that her pains were ſo much abated, that ſhe was quite happy.

In September laſt I was at Boughton, ſaw her, and examined her breaſts: The ſchirrus in her left breaſt was not half ſo big as when I ſaw it before; the ramifications were all gone, and it did not at all adhere to the pectoral muſcle; her appetite was good, and ſhe was able to do her buſineſs as uſual, and had that day I ſaw her been brewing: ſhe ſaid ſhe ſometimes felt ſome of thoſe ſtabbing pains ſhe before complained of, but they were not frequent, nor very ſevere.

The beginning of this November I had a farther account of her from Sir Thomas Ryder, who lives in that neighbourhood, and whom I deſired to be ſo kind as to inform me of her preſent ſtate of health: He, with his uſual benevolence (than whom no man hath more) ſent for the woman and had the following account from herſelf:

That the lump in her breaſt, which ſhe expected would break, is not half ſo big as it was, and continued decreaſing; that ſhe hath great ſpirits; and, from being one of the moſt miſerable of the human ſpecies, ſhe now enjoys eaſe and happineſs, and can, without any great pain, do all her uſual buſineſs, as waſhing, brewing, baking, and needle-work, except ſpinning, that motion ſtill giving her great pain: She continues to take half a drachm of dry hemlock twice in a day, but takes the green, when ſhe can get it, in larger quantities. Sir Thomas adds, that ſhe looks very well for a woman of her age.

From the happy ſucceſs of the hemlock in this inſtance, it were to be wiſhed it might be tried in ſome other

ſimilar

ſimilar caſe, and that the weight of the plant taken in one day (whether green or dry) might be particularly aſcertained, which was too often in this rale taken by gueſs; and as the extract recommended by Dr. Storck in his ingenious treatiſe hath not, upon trial in England, been attended with the ſame ſucceſs it had at Vienna, I ſhould prefer the herb itſelf to any preparation of it.

Account of a Blow upon the Heart; and of its effects. By Dr. Akenſide.

Read before the Society, Dec. 22, 1763.

ON the 11th of September, 1762, Richard Bennet, a lad about fourteen years of age, was brought to a conſultation of the phyſicians and ſurgeons of St. Thomas's hoſpital. His diſorder was a palpitation of the heart; ſo very violent to the touch, that we all concluded it to be an aneuryſm, and without remedy. He had a frequent cough. His pulſe was quick, weak, and uneven; but not properly intermitting. It was apparent that nothing could be done, farther than by letting blood in ſmall quantities, and by the uſe of emollient pectoral medicines, to leſſen now and then, however inconſiderably, the extreme danger to which he was continually ſubject. He was taken into the hoſpital that ſame day, being Saturday, and treated according to what had been agreed upon. But on the Tueſday morning following, he died without any previous alarm or alteration.

The origin of his complaint was a blow, which he had received ſix months before, from the maſter whom he ſerved as waiter in a public houſe. The maſter had owned that he had puſhed him ſlightly on the left ſide with his hand. The boy informed us that he himſelf was then carrying a plate under his arm; and that the blow or puſh, from his maſter drove the edge of the plate forcibly between two of his ribs. He was immediately very ill from the hurt; ſick, and in great pain. His mother alſo informed us that ſhe thought the palpitation was more violent about a fortnight after the accident, than when we examined him.

The day after the blow, they took eight ounces of blood from his arm: About three weeks after that, they again opened a vein, but got not much from it: and three weeks from thence, they let him blood the laſt time, to the amount of eight ounces. He began to have a cough ſoon after the hurt, with frequent ſpittings of blood in very large quantities; and had nocturnal ſweats almoſt the whole ſix months, during which he ſurvived the blow. About four months after it, there came, over the umbilical region of the abdomen, a livid appearance like a mortification; but it went off gradually, and at length vaniſhed. He had nothing particular in his habit of body or ſtate of health; ſave that about a year before this accident, he had been crippled with the rheumatiſm. He was, when we ſaw him, a good deal reduced; but had not a hectic nor conſumptive look.

On the day of his death, Mr. Cowell opened him; when, to our great ſurprize, we found no aneuryſm, nor the leaſt extravaſation of blood either from the cavities of the heart or the large veſſels. But on the left ventricle of the heart, near it's apex, there was a livid ſpot, almoſt as large as a half-crown piece, bruiſed and jelly-like; the part underneath being mortified quite to the cavity of the ventricle. From thence upward, toward the auricle, there went ſeveral livid ſpecks and traces of inflammation, tending in like manner to gangrene. The heart did alſo, throughout its whole ſurface, adhere very cloſely to the pericardium; and the whole outer ſurface of the pericardium, as cloſely to the lungs. The other viſcera were quite ſound.

So that the miſchief here was properly a contuſion of the heart; the edge of the plate having ſtruck it probably at the inſtant of its greateſt diaſtole. This produced an inflammation on its ſurface, followed by a gangrene, and terminating in that double adheſion: By which the whole heart was faſt tied up; till on this account, as well as by reaſon of the mortification, it was no longer able to circulate the blood.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Leigh, Eſſex, Dec. 11, 1764.

AS coal and firing are become now ſo very dear, I think it behoves phyſic to be tendered proportionably as cheap. The two firſt I cannot ſup-

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ply the needy with (I wish I could) but as to the last I do endeavour to reduce it as reasonably as possible. I verily fear, if we live an hundred years, we shall find but very little left to eat. O rich England, where so many poor are ready to starve! However, be that as it will, to keep up the stomach, I shall next shew the cause and cure of a diarrhœa, or looseness, as when a patient labours under such a sinking disorder, he has but very little appetite to his meat.

A diarrhœa, or laxity, is a frequent and large discharge of thin, watery, mucous, phlegmy, frothy, fat, cholerick, black, &c. matter by stool, proceeding from the intestines, sometimes with, sometimes without, excrements, commonly, but not always, attended with gripes.

The symptoms, I say, are either slimy, bilious, black, or limpid stools, sometimes frothy, greasy, and mixed with a fat, clayish like substance, commonly, but not always attended with gripes; a low fever, with a weak and depressed pulse, most frequent in moist and changeable weather.

The causes, like those of other distempers, are several; a sudden catching of cold by whatever means so ever; stoppage of perspiration, wet feet, great sorrow, violent anger, hard indigestable food, or what tends towards putrefaction, thick, stale, or sour beer, worms, corrupted or depraved bile, obstructions of the viscera, ill state of the body and juices, fevers, swallowing poisonous substances, and, in short, any thing, either solid or fluid, whatever that can irritate the intestines so keenly as to excite them too frequently to eject their contents.

The cure is to be effected, be the cause what it will, by strengthening the stomach, administring at the same time sudorificks mixed with drugs that absorb acids, such as chalk, coral, crabs eyes, and the like, by camphire, opiates, and such medicines as obtund acrimony, and then by gentle purgatives to expel the cause.

If attended with violent gripes and tenesmus, or an often forcing down to stool, clysters of warm milk and Venice treacle produce the quickest relief, but of all the simples belonging to the whole materia medica ipecacuanha and rhubarb bear the bell.

As to externals, fomentations, plasters, and warm baths, may all in their places prove benencial. I would recommend a dry epithem of camomile flowers powdered, half a pound, strewed upon wool, and quilted between two thin flannels, sufficient to wrap round the belly: and let the feet when in bed be wrapped up in flannel.

The wearing a woollen shirt conduces something to the cure of a long and habitual lax; as do also the jesuit's bark, steel, and cold bath, riding on horse back, or in a chaise.

A looseness is not to be suddenly or indiscreetly stopped, lest it bring on a dropsy, jaundice, or a dysentery, or bloody flux: which is only a diarrhœa in a higher degree.

If the looseness stops suddenly of itself, or be checked too soon, so that sickness, fulness at stomach, inflammation of the bowels, dropsy, &c. succeed, let it be again encouraged by a gentle purging potion.

If the flux be critical, it must not be stopped, unless exorbitant, and then proceed as here directed.

It is also very observable, that if the appetite and digestion holds good, a looseness seldom hurts, and that opium is of little or no service in the cure of a serous or watery sort: Which kind proceeds from an ill habit of body. It indeed commonly eases pain, and gives rest, and renders the troublesome repetition of stools somewhat seldomer, which is some small respite, but yet they are larger, and equally as thin and fluid, as before, and more foetid by far, by being so long retained.

Yellow or green stools shew they are caused from bile, and a fat and oily diarrhœa, if not from what is taken, arises from a colliquation, or melting down, of the very fat of the body.

In all dirrhœas the drink should be sparing in quantity, and the diet suitable to the nature of the medicines exhibited, that is, of a dry substringent, and mucilaginous kind. Hard biscuit should be used for bread, and all flesh meat refrained from. Rice, sago, and jellies are good, as also gum arabic; decoction of tormentil roots are reckoned a specific in all sorts of diarrhœas, both benign and malignant, and excels all other medicines. Even steel, bark, and aromaticks, come in

for a share of the cure, especially if it be an old habitual case. It has been observed that a sweating coming upon a looseness cures it; this consequently shews that the right use of sudorificks may here prove beneficial. In short, the violence of the fermenting humours must be stopped, which being done the diarrhœa ceases of course. To comfort and restore the stomach, burnt wine, with aromaticks, and wormwood wine, and all preparations of quinces are convenient. To this purpose medlars, and marmalade are much commended. Hartshorn jelly dissolved in common drink, as also gum arabic, dissolved in the white decoction, are very proper. A diarrhœa that is stubborn, and continues a long time is to be cured with ipecacuanha root, as a dysentery, often repeated, at due intervals, and other proper remedies not to be neglected in the mean time.

A diarrhœa is very dangerous in diseases of the breast; to women in child bed, and children under malignant fevers.

For common drink let the patient use rice boiled in water with cinnamon, or plain fresh cheese whey, or the common white decoction of burnt hartshorn cinnamon, and a crust of bread with gum arabic dissolved in the same; And for change he may drink toast and water made by a piece of under crust of a fine loaf thoroughly toasted and brown as coffee, without burning, and put into the water dashed with red wine, piping hot, or blacksmith's forge-water mixed with claret. Meat and malt liquor inflame a looseness.

The intentions of cure in this case are these three: To strengthen the stomach and intestines, to correct the violentness of the fermenting matter, that irritates the bowels, and lastly, to expel it the body.

A dysentery, or bloody flux, is cured after the like manner, only aromaticks or spices, as being too hot for the excoriated guts, are to be exhibited more sparingly, and balsamicks increased.

Now to finish these general directions with some proper and particular prescriptions, accept of these few following.

Take one scruple of the powder of ipecacuanha for a vomit, or one ounce or two of its wine, and work it off, after it has moved first of itself, with a little carduus or camomile tea; repeat the same every three or four days. Some reckon a plain decoction of ipecacuanha in water the best preparation in this case.

Then take a scruple, or half a dram, of best rhubarb toasted, and finely powdered, by itself first, in a glass of sack, for a few times, and, after that, done up into a bolus with half a dram, or a whole one, of diascordium, and repeat it each day till cured.

Next for a strengthening astringent, after due evacuation, this plain one is as good as any.

Take two drams of bole armenia, one dram of cinnamon, and one scruple of roch allum, all finely powdered separately first, then mix them well together, and with conserve of roses and orange peel, of each an ounce, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of quinces, beat all well up into a soft electuary: To be taken the bigness of a large nutmeg, three times a day. If it sits quiet and easy on the stomach, it is fit and proper, but if not, more previous purging is required. The infusion, decoction, or tincture of the peruvian bark is an excellent strengthener both to the blood and bowels.

Take the yolk of an egg, beat it up well with a little new warm milk, then mix it well with a quartern, or half a pint more, and drink it for breakfast. This is good to such constitutions as milk will agree with.

At bed time, for an anodyne and sudorific, take five or six grains of gum camphire, rubbed first into a powder with a little loaf sugar, or by touching the tip of the pestle with a drop of sweet oil, and then mixing it up with a little jelly; or make it into a bolus with treacle, or any conserve. I have given great relief, by way of respite from the great fatigue of so frequent stools, by exhibiting this single drug alone. If you would use stronger opiates, take a grain, or one and a half of crude opium, or twenty drops of liquid laudanum in a glass of sack, at bed time. A liquid opiate takes effect soonest.

Weak allum whey is also a good astringent, where such are proper. Take five pills of plain gum bdellium, twice

twice or thrice a week. This is held a ſecret by ſome.

Strong clyſters of mutton broth, or a whole ſheeps-head; or of mere cheeſe whey, have their uſe when the ſtools are bilious; when a clear water is ejected, give baſſaricks along with aſtringents, and let the diet be ſolid.

Diſſolve two or three drams of Venice treacle, or diaſcordium, or a dram or two of each in a pint of milk, warm from the cow, and force it up ſtoutly by way of cliſter, clapping a ſcorching hot cloth to the bum, to cauſe it to be retained as long as poſſible.

Or, let a dram of powdered cinnamon boiled a little while in half a pint of red wine, be injected, as the former, and repeated now and then as occaſion calls for.

If a dropſy ſhould happen, uſe the Jeſuits bark, chalybeates, bitters, and diuretick.

For a phiſter mix as much bole armoniac with Venice treacle as will bring it to the conſiſtency of cerecloth, ſpread it on leather, and wrap it all round the belly.

Your, &c.

JOHN COOK.

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

THE many uſeful hints that have been conveyed to the public through the channel of your Magazine, encourage me to lay the following proceſs before my countrymen. The diſcovery will not only be very advantageous, but opens a new ſyſtem of vegetation, and ſhews what little progreſs we have hitherto made in tracing the wonderful operations of nature. It is certainly true, that many noble inventions have been owing to chance; nor can I brag of any original deſign in the diſcovery I am going to communicate to you. If I have had any merit, it has been in purſuing the hint, and in the pains I have taken to bring it to perfection. I ſhall not trouble you, ſir, with the various methods I tried before my labours were crowned with ſucceſs; but I can now confidently aſſert, that if my directions are followed, they will ſeldom or never fail of effect.

A friend of mine had given me a parcel of wax candles, the wicks of which, inſtead of cotton, were made of Italian ruſhes. I was going out of town in ſome haſte laſt June was twelve-months, and happening to ſhrow an end of one of theſe candles into a ſhallow baſon of ſea-water, which I then was drinking for my health. My ſervant forgot to take the baſon away, and it was left on my table when I locked up my ſtudy. I did not return to town till the middle of October, when entering my ſtudy, I found the piece of candle in the baſon. At firſt I took no notice of it; but having occaſion to ſeal a letter, and taking up the candle to light, I was extremely ſurpriſed to obſerve ſeveral ſmall fibres ſhot out horizontally from the bottom of the wax. At firſt I did not recollect the circumſtance of the ſalt water, but obſerving the fibres, which ſeemed ſheathed with wax, to be moiſt, I examined the veſſel, and found a few drops of the ſalt water remaining, tho' the candle had imbibed the greater part. This extraordinary phænomenon ſet me upon examining the piece of candle more minutely, and my ſurprize did not decreaſe, on diſcovering not only that the wick had little or no mark of having been lighted, but ſeemed new and vegetating; and what was ſtill more wonderful, the candle had evidently new and freſher wax towards the top; tho' the length of it was not viſibly increaſed. I could ſcarce believe my eyes; for though it did not ſeem impoſſible that the ſea water might have penetrated to the ruſh, and renovated the principles of vegetation in it, ſtill it appeared abſolutely incredible that it could communicate any vital activity to the wax. Yet on applying the candle to my mouth, and biting it with ſome force, I found the wax conſiderably impregnated with ſalt. In ſhort, after repeated experiments, I was fully convinced that my candle had grown; and the eſſays which I have ſince made, leave me no longer in doubt, not only that the firſt piece, which had accidentally been infuſed in ſalt water, had thriven; but that it is very feaſible to repeat the experiment with ſucceſs, which on farther trials and improvements may be attended with very conſiderable advantage.

The method I have found to anſwer the beſt, is as follows: I had a large earthen veſſel made, widening towards

wards the bottom for facilitating the expanſion of the roots. This veſſel I covered with a leaden plate, much like thoſe uſed for placing bulbous roots in water, perforated with holes for inſertion of the candles. To a quart of ſea-water, I added two pounds of coarſe Dutch ſand, a quarter of a pint of old linſeed oil, a handful of ſoap-aſh, and a pint of bullock's blood. This compoſt I expoſed for three weeks, every night, to the dew, taking care to cover the veſſel by ſun-riſe. When I found it properly digeſted, I added a large ſpoonful of ſalt water every evening for about ten days. I then took ſix pieces of my ruſh candles, each of four inches long, and placed them upright in the lead that covered my veſſel, taking care that not above an inch of each piece was inſerted in the compoſt. I forgot to mention, that previous to the inſertion, I ſoaked the candles for a week in ſalt water, in which I had infuſed a ſmall quantity of nitre. With this preparation I continued to humect the compoſt every other evening. I now left it in a ground chamber with a ſouthern aſpect, but ſo placed that the ſun never reached the veſſel. It was near ſix weeks before I perceived any viſible increaſe; but from that time the growth was truly ſurpriſing, tho' not in all the pieces equally. However, I had more than one piece which doubled the original length in leſs than five months. The ſhort time I have had to make experiments has not been ſufficient to bring this proceſs to much perfection; nor have I yet been able to obviate one conſiderable inconvenience. The growth of the ruſh has been ſo much greater in proportion than that of the wax, that it almoſt deſtroys the utility of the diſcovery; for when I came to light my vegetated candles, the increaſed volume of the wick, together with the acquiſition of freſh inflammable matter from the compoſt, cauſed them to waſte ſo faſt, that the largeſt piece now on trial ſcarce burnt ſo long as one of half that ſize in its original ſtate. Future experiments will probably find a remedy for this difficulty. In the mean time, ſir, I ſhall hope, by the channel of your Magazine, to receive any hints which curious perſons may be pleaſed to communicate on ſo uſeful a diſcovery. I am, ſir,

Your conſtant reader,

PHILONATURÆ.

Some particulars relating to M. Leibnitz, *extracted from the Works of the* Abbe Conti, *as given in the* Gazette Litteraire.

THIS great man owed his death to a medicine given him by a Jeſuit at Vienna, which he took from a deſire to obtain a too ſpeedy cure for the gout. This removed the diſorder ſuddenly from his foot to his ſtomach and killed him. At the time of his death, he was ſitting on the ſide of his bed, with an ink-ſtand, and Barclay's Argenis beſide him. They ſay that he was continually reading this book, the ſtyle of which pleaſed him exceedingly; and that it was from his taſte he intended to form his hiſtory.

He left behind him twelve or thirteen thouſand crowns in ſpecie and a bag full of gold medals. Among his papers was found a manuſcript on the Carteſian method, which has not yet appeared; a political tract of Bude, the letters of Pope Sylveſter II. and Spinoza's letters. His own manuſcripts were in great diſorder. There were found many papers filled with his thoughts and with *bon mots* either his own, or collected by him. Leibnitz had paſſed part of his life with almoſt all the ſovereigns of Europe, and expreſſed himſelf with much ſpirit and elegance. He left behind him poems epigrams, and love letters. He was connected with the learned of all countries; and carefully preſerved all the letters he wrote and received. M. Eccard ſays, there were found in his letters the hiſtory of the inventions, diſcoveries, and literary diſputes during the ſpace of forty years. He applied himſelf to every thing: having left behind him a book of etymologies in the German language, and he laboured at an univerſal language to the time of his death. He loved chemiſtry; and to acquire the ſecrets of that art, he contrived a language chiefly compoſed of foreign words, which procured him the acquaintance of ſeveral chemiſts.

He read all books without exception; the more odd and whimſical the title was

was the more curious he was to examine the contents. He found a romance written in German by Mr. Eccard; this romance contained the history of a father, who having conſulted an aſtrologer about the future deſtiny of his ſon, learnt that to preſerve him from death there was no other method than to make him paſs for the ſon of a hangman: Leibnitz found this romance ſo excellent that he read it through at one ſitting.

The firſt time he viſited Hanover he never went out of his ſtudy. He never ſpoke of the ſacred ſcriptures without reverence; they are full, he would ſay, of leſſons uſeful to mankind. He was unwilling to engage in religious diſputes, but when his own principles were attacked, he defended himſelf with much warmth. He was fond of the eaſtern manners, had a great eſteem for the Arabic and Chineſe languages, and recommended the ſtudy of them. He formed a project for making a voyage to China, and the Czar promiſed to fit him out; but on reflection, he found himſelf too far advanced in life to undertake it. He collected many Chineſe books in which were contained the antiquities of that empire.

The great talent of Liebnitz was to give things a different turn from what they received from others. This is what they maintain he has done with the Newtonian method, and Halley's charts. He took the chart of the variations of the compaſs of the latter; and having applied it to the globe, preſented it to the Czar, who gave him a penſion of 2000 crowns. In his Theodice he only gave another turn to the ſyſtem of Mallebranche. M. Eccard furniſhed him with materials for his hiſtory; and he made them ſo entirely his own, that they bore no marks of being borrowed. He paid his court to Bernouille, and had a difference with Herman from ſome ill treatment he received in his works. Being jealous of the reputation of Puffendorff, and much more of the ſucceſs of his hiſtory, he wrote againſt him; he was likewiſe jealous of Deſcartes, and wrote againſt his philoſophy. He never communicated his manuſcripts to any perſon, and could not bear contradiction. But, as Lord Stanhope obſerved, he was not truly in a paſſion, except when he was engaged in politics, in which his opinions were as odd as in all other things.

He wanted to excel in mechanics; there is hardly an article of conſideration in civil life, for which he had not invented ſome machine, but none ſucceeded.

Tranſlation of his Poliſh *Majeſty's Notes to* T. Wroughton, *Eſq; his* Britannic *majeſty's reſident.* (*See p.* 595.)

Mr. Wroughton, Nov. 13, 1764.

PRAY make my ſincereſt acknowledgements to your brother *, for the pains he has taken about the medals, which do infinite honour to the artiſt, conſidering the little time allowed him for ſuch a fine piece of workmanſhip. I beg you to remit him 100 guineas, as a preſent from me, and pay beſides the expences of ſtriking the medals, at the rate your brother's letter has mentioned. I deſire he will ſend me the dyes as ſoon as he has ſtruck as many as will be wanted in England. I am infinitely thankful to thoſe of your countrymen who deſire them. This mark of affection from individuals, is as flattering to my heart as my regard for that illuſtrious nation is deeply ſtamped on my mind. I beg your brother to wear this ring in remembrance of,

STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS, KING.

SECOND NOTE.

FOR the future, I promiſe you more caution in matters of the like nature. At preſent, I cannot avoid inſiſting, that you convey this trifle †, agreeable to its deſtination. It is offered only as ſuch; and I beg you will think me thoroughly perſuaded, that neither you or your brother had any expectation of it. Had I ever thought otherwiſe, it would infinitely diminiſh the pleaſure I wiſh for; by intreating you moſt earneſtly not to mortify me by a ſecond refuſal.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Think myſelf ſo much obliged to you, and the well diſpoſed gentlemen who were ſo kind as to take notice of my caſe‡, that I hope you will allow me one little corner to return my thanks (which I moſt gratefully do) as alſo, to explain myſelf a little further than I formerly did in order to

* *Mr. Mountague.* † *The ring.* *See p.* 456.

then trespass no more than needful, where perhaps you might wish to employ your paper otherwise—My good friend Dr. C—, I think, is possessed of Socrates's demon, by his so well knowing me, and my arm chair *; but he is out if he thinks I applyed as I did to save a fee; for in that way I have expended scores of pounds, and also travelled hundreds of miles, in hopes of relief, without success; owing either to the singularity of my case, or constitution—so that in the common way of prescribing I had no hopes, and that put me upon taking the method I did—The soft air of Lisbon, or rather the Summer islands; (as the worthy gentleman of Boston advises) I think would do me service, but when a man is turned of fifty, he must have had less experience of the world, and villainy of mankind, and more pleasing things to attach him to life, than I have, to make him undertake such a voyage for the few years nature can have allotted him; but still I am no less obliged to the kind Euthelon †. I think it right also to inform the humane gentleman who dates from Gosport ‡, that I have been at Bath—though I cannot say I drank liberally of those waters (as he advises) for on trying them, they encreased the costiveness, and aggravated the other symptoms; perhaps I did wrong in not persevering, but I desisted by advice—those waters are of most use (as I have been told) where the stomach is principally in fault, cold, and inflated—mine seems always too hot, (and digests too quick as I think) for the circulating glands (when obstructed) to receive the chile in a state of nourishment—I did not bathe (also by advice) and the reason given for not bathing, was; that the warm bath would relax still more, and that one cause of my disorder arose from the weakness of the muscular fibres, and cuticle, from a too free use of volatiles, taken at the beginning of the illness, as far as I am a judge (from a close attention to my own case) the chief cause of inward fevers, costiveness and flatulence from preternatural heat, is from a defect of insensible perspiration—but whether that can be restored when the solids are debilitated, and their elasticity hurt I leave to the learned and whoever can point out the best way to do that, with, or without a too free use of spirituous, and volatile medicines (which only give temporary relief, and remotely increase the complaint) deserves a statue of gold.

I am, Sir, your, &c.

I. M.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

HAVING just received your useful Magazine, of which I have been a reader for many years, I make no doubt but that your regard to impartiality will induce you to insert in your next the following letter to T. I. § from your old correspondent,

The Author of the Appeal, &c.

To T. I.

SIR,

AS you have offered some objections to my definition of *person*, which I am convinced is strictly right, I beg leave to give an answer to what you have advanced.

I observed, that though *person* is sometimes used to express the external figure, yet in its strict and genuine sense it always means an intelligent agent, which indeed plainly appears from that common expression, persons and things.

Your first objection is to this effect: From this definition it necessarily follows that no man living ever saw so much as one single person in his life, because whatever is intelligent, understands—nothing understands, but mind—mind is invisible—Ergo no man ever saw an intelligent agent, or person. An agent likewise is invisible.

Answer. Your way of reasoning is of wonderful force to prove a point—confessedly plain, viz. that the mind of man is invisible. But how does it follow from hence, that *person* does not signify an intelligent agent? Tho' no one can see the mind, which constitutes the essence of *person*, yet we can see the external figure in which it exists, and can be sensible of the reality of the mind's existence by effects produced; from whence we may be said in a popular way of speaking to see the person; let your argument be weighed in a parallel case: You must allow that the true definition of *man* is, a being consisting of soul

* *See p.* 531. † *See p.* 532. ‡ *See p.* 533. § *See p.* 585.

soul and body, of which composition the soul is the most essential part, the invisible agent that moves and guides every part of the corporeal system: And as no man ever saw one soul in all his life, this absurdity, according to your way of reasoning, necessarily follows, that no one ever saw a man in all his life, because he never saw the most essential part of man.

Your other objection to my definition is that a man would be guilty of a contradiction in terms, who should define an ideot to be a person void of understanding, because an intelligent agent void of understanding, is a laughable contradiction.

Answer. The contradiction immediately vanishes by ascertaining the precise idea of an ideot: If by an ideot you mean, as your argument necessarily supposes, one entirely void of *all* understanding, such a being is, strictly speaking, no person at all; neither is he considered or treated by men as an intelligent agent or person as being in reality nothing better than a mere animal without understanding. And though in a loose way of speaking an ideot is sometimes called a person void of understanding, upon account of his external figure, yet when his real nature is exactly determined, he cannot be justly thought a person, or intelligent agent. This I think fully sufficient to remove your objections. Be pleased to consider that my definition of person is confirmed by the authority of the most eminent writers, viz. Mr. Locke, Dr. Clarke &c. neither can I conceive it capable of any other consistent sense.

The absurdities you have endeavoured to fix upon Mr. Landon's definition of person, are, I think, well supported: But I must freely tell you, that as you have censured us both for not having maturely weighed the subject we have wrote upon, and have condemned our respective definitions, it was your express business to have produced a more rational definition than Landon's or mine. But this you have not attempted; and consequently your interfering in our debate is of no account.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant

The Author of the Appeal, &c.

* *Vid. Barry.*

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE medical case described by the young man in your last month's Magazine, whose signature is G. D. G. page 579, appears to me to be principally occasioned, by a general defect in the three different digestions †; and so long as the nutritive juices are not duly assimilated, a great variety of symptoms will consequently exist. The cutaneous eruption complained of by your correspondent is a certain indication of a bilious intemperies in his constitution, and to attempt a removal of that symptom alone, without properly investigating the cause, would be acting on erroneous principles; therefore in order to effect a radical cure, due regard must be had, first, to strengthen the relaxed state of the solids, and secondly, to correct the vitiated fluids. And first then, if the person be plethoric, I advise bleeding; afterwards a vomit ought to be administred; thirdly of equal parts of the vinous tincture of rhubarb, and sacred tincture, let him take three spoonfuls every night, for a week; lastly, the cure may be completed, with suitable doses of the peruvian decoction, bitter infusion, and diuretic salts. These remedies, if regularly taken, together with a proper regimen, and riding on horseback, will I hope, soon re-establish the health, of your deservedly pitiable correspondent.

I am Sir,

Your humble servant,

Hampshire, and his well wisher,

Dec. 16, 1764. HUMANITAS.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN the first case mentioned in your last Magazine † for medical advice (which is signed M. R.) I beg leave to recommend the following directions.

Take an ounce and half of Ipecacuanha wine for a gentle puke, and when it has worked once, wash out the stomach with a proper quantity of camomile tea; when the vomiting is over, the stomach may be settled with a glass of warm port wine, nutmeg, and sugar. After this let the patient take half

† *See p.* 578.

half a dram of Rufus's pill, twice a week going to reſt, and, on the intermediate days four of the following pills, every night and morning, drinking a draught of pennyroyal tea after them.

Take of the gum pills, three drams; of Ruſſia caſtor, one dram; balſam of Peru, as much as is ſufficient to make moderate pills. If the pills ſhould promote the menſtrual diſcharge too much, they may be omitted, and about two ounces of the tincture of rhubarb in wine may be taken at bed-time, twice a week, in their ſtead.

To ſtrengthen the viſcera, as well as the whole nervous and vaſcular ſyſtem, the following vinous tincture may be uſed.

Take of Sevil orange rind dried, one ounce; zedoary root ſliced; the leſſer cardamom ſeeds, freed from their huſks, two drams of each; of white Liſbon wine a quart; after digeſtion ſtrain off the tincture, of which the patient may take a ſmall wine glaſs full, upon an empty ſtomach, twice a day. For the ſame purpoſe may be given a ſpoonful of chalybeat wine in any appropriated liquor in the winter, and in the ſummer the Spaw waters. Moderate exerciſe in the open air, eſpecially riding, when the weather will permit, is very proper for the patient. Her diet ſhould be light and eaſy of digeſtion, and a glaſs or two of good generous wine ſhould be drank after dinner and ſupper. I heartily wiſh ſucceſs from this or any other method which may be adopted by the patient. I ſhall only add, that the poverty of any patient will always be a ſtrong argument with me to give all the aſſiſtance in my power; and I think Dr. Cook is an honour to his profeſſion, not only for his great ſkill in phyſic, but becauſe he is ſo ready to communicate that ſkill, through your channel, to every poor patient that deſires it. I am, ſir,

Your conſtant reader,

And very humble ſervant,

Dorſetſhire. I. R.

Extracts of Colonel Draper's ANSWER to the Spaniſh Arguments, *claiming the Galleon, and refuſing Payment of the Ranſom Bills, for preſerving* Manila *from pillage and deſtruction.*

The Spaniſh Arguments, *for refuſing Payment.*

THE Engliſh generals who made themſelves maſters of Manila, propoſed, on the fifth of October, 1762, a capitulation to the archbiſhop, who acted as governor; by which they promiſed to preſerve the city from pillage, if the governor and principal magiſtrates would conſent to, and ſign the articles of, the ſaid capitulation; which they were forced to do, being threatened to be put to the ſword, in caſe of refuſal.

Notwithſtanding this ſhameful capitulation, extorted and ſigned by the means of violence and rigour, General Draper ordered or ſuffered the city to be ſacked and pillaged, for forty hours, by four thouſand Engliſh, who plundered it of more than a million of dollars.

Therefore the ſaid capitulation ought to be void, becauſe it was ſigned by force; and becauſe General Draper firſt violated and broke the capitulation by permitting the city to be pillaged: Conſequently, that capitulation only, which was propoſed by the governor, accepted of and ſigned by Admiral Corniſh, and General Draper, upon the ſeventh of October, ought to be conſidered and reſpected in this affair.

The firſt article of which grants to the inhabitants of Manila, the peaceable quiet poſſeſſion of all their effects; the fourth and ſixth grant them the liberty of commerce, under the protection of his Britannick majeſty.

REFUTATION.

It is a known and univerſal rule of war amongſt the moſt civilized nations, that places taken by ſtorm, without any capitulation, are ſubject to all the miſeries that the conquerors may chuſe to inflict.

Manila, my lord, was in this horrid ſituation; of conſequence the lives of the inhabitants, with all belonging to them, were entirely at our mercy. But chriſtianity, humanity, the dignity of our nation, and our own feelings as men, induced us not to exert the utmoſt rigour of the poſſeſſion, againſt thoſe wretched ſuppliants; although my own ſecretary, Lieutenant Fryar, had been murdered, as he was carrying a flag of truce to the town. The admiral and I told the archbiſhop and principal magiſtrates, that we were deſirous to ſave ſo fine a city

from deſtruction, ordered them to withdraw, conſult, and propoſe ſuch terms of compenſation as might ſatisfy the fleet and army, and exempt them from pillage, and its fatal conſequences.

The propoſals they gave in, were the very ſame, which the Spaniards moſt artfully call a ſecond capitulation; and were afterwards agreed to, and confirmed by us (with a few reſtrictions;) but at that time were ſo unſuitable to their deſperate ſituation, that we rejected them as unſatisfactory and inadmiſſible. As conquerors, we took the pen, and dictated thoſe terms of the ranſom which the Spaniards thought proper to ſubmit to: for they had the alternative, either to be paſſive under the horrors of a pillage, or compound for their preſervation; they accepted the latter.

The objection and pretence of force and violence may be made uſe of to evade any military agreements whatſoever, where the two parties do not treat upon an equality; for who, in war, will ſubmit to an inconvenient and prejudicial compact, unleſs from force; but have the Spaniards forgot their own hiſtories? Or will they not remember the juſt indignation expreſſed againſt Francis the Firſt, who pleaded the like ſubterfuge of force and violence, to evade the treaty made after the battle of Pavia, and his captivity?

Should ſuch eluſive doctrines prevail, it will be impoſſible, hereafter, for the vanquiſhed to obtain any quarter or terms whatſoever: The war will be carried on *uſque ad internecionem*; and if a ſovereign ſhall refuſe to confirm the conditions ſtipulated by his ſubjects, who are in ſuch critical ſituations, the conſequences are too horrid to mention.

By the ſame fallacious ſophiſtry, a ſtate may object to the payment of the ranſoms of ſhips taken at ſea, and to contributions levied in a country which is the ſeat of war. But it is always allowed that in ſuch caſes, a part muſt be ſacrificed to ſave the whole; and ſurely when by the laws of war we were entitled to the whole, it was a great degree of moderation to be contented with a part.

The deſtruction that we could have occaſioned, would have trebled the loſs they ſuffer by the payment of the ranſom. The rich churches and convents, the king of Spain's own palace, with its ſuperb and coſtly furniture, the magnificent buildings of every ſort, the fortifications, docks, magazines, founderies, cannon, and, in ſhort, the whole might have been entirely ruined, the Spaniſh empire in Aſia ſubverted, and the fruits of their religious miſſion loſt for ever, together with the lives of many thouſands of the inhabitants, who were ſpared by our humanity. As a ſuitable and grateful return for this lenity, the Spaniſh memorial affirms, that after the capitulation was ſigned, general Draper ordered, or permitted, the city to be ſacked or pillaged for forty hours together, by four thouſand Engliſh, who plundered it of more than a million of dollars.

As my own character, both as an officer and a man of honour, is ſo wickedly attacked by this unjuſt accuſation, I muſt beg leave to ſtate the whole affair in its true light, and do appeal for its veracity to the teſtimonies of every officer and ſoldier, who ſerved in the expedition, and to all of the marine department.

We entered Manila by ſtorm, on the 6th of October, 1762, with an handful of troops, whoſe total amounted to little more than two thouſand; a motley compoſition of ſeamen, ſoldiers, Seapoys, Caffres, Laſcars, Topaſſees, French and German deſerters.

Many of the houſes had been abandoned by the frighted inhabitants, and were burſt open by the violence of ſhot, or exploſion of ſhells. Some of theſe were entered and pillaged. But all military men know, how difficult it is to reſtrain the impetuoſity of troops in the firſt fury of an aſſault, eſpecially when compoſed of ſuch a variety and confuſion of people, who differed as much in ſentiments and language, as in dreſs and complexion.

Several hours elapſed, before the principal magiſtrates could be brought to a conference; during that interval, the inhabitants were undoubtedly great ſufferers. But, my lord, this violence was antecedent to our ſettling the terms of the capitulations, and by the

the laws of war, the place with all its contents, became the unquestionable property of the conquerors, without any fufficient equivalent was given in lieu of it. That ſeveral robberies were committed, after the capitulation was ſigned, is not to be denied; for avarice, want, and rapacity, are ever inſatiable: But that the place was pillaged for forty hours, and that pillage authorized and permitted by me, is a moſt falſe and infamous aſſertion. The people of Manila, my lord, have impoſed upon their court by a repreſentation of facts, which never exiſted; and to make ſuch a groundleſs charge, the reaſon for ſetting aſide and evading a ſolemn capitulation, is a proceeding unheard of till now, and as void of decency as common ſenſe.

The following extracts from the public orders given out the very day we entered the town, will ſufficiently convince your lordſhip, of my conſtant attention to the preſervation of thoſe ungrateful people, who have almoſt taught me to believe, that humanity and compaſſion are crimes.

EXTRACTS.

October 6th, Manila.

"The utmoſt order and regularity to be obſerved.

All perſons guilty of robberies, or plundering the churches and houſes, will be hanged without mercy.

The guards to ſend frequent patroles both day and night, to prevent all diſorders.

The drummers to beat to arms, the officers to aſſemble with their men, and call the rolls.

The adjutants to go round the town, and take an exact account of the ſafeguards, poſted for the protection of the convents, churches, and houſes."

October 7th.

"All the inhabitants of Manila are to be looked upon and treated as his Britannick majeſty's ſubjects: They having agreed to pay four millions of dollars, for the ranſom and preſervation of their city and effects.

The criminals executed for robbery and ſacrilege, to be buried at ſunſet."

See our vol. for 1763, P. 212—222.

J. H. a correſpondent of forty-five years of age, has been afflicted ten months with a total incapacity of ſwallowing his food, and craves the advice of the humane and charitable *Dr. Cook*, or any other gentleman of the faculty. His ailment began with a difficulty of ſwallowing, and notwithſtanding he has applied to ſeveral gentlemen for their aſſiſtance, it has arrived to ſuch a pitch, that he can get nothing down but what is introduced from a pint bottle. One gentleman preſcribed a vomit, which did not operate, but put him to excruciating pain, till it was evacuated by ſtool, after which, for ſome time, he brought up lumps of blood. He has taken a variety of purges, but was worſe after them; and, at the beginning of his diſorder, tried leaden ſmall ſhot and quickſilver without effect. He is otherwiſe well in health; but endures daily torture, having an appetite to food, but is quite unable to ſwallow it.

The Hiſtory and Culture of Lucern.

Continued from p. 608.

IT may now be time to proceed to the experiment on tranſplanted lucerne made in England; and if the preſent eſſay (or whatever elſe I may publiſh on the ſubject) has any degree of merit, it ariſes from this, that every practical and didactic part (except where references are made to other authors) is the reſult of my own experience; and wherever I have no experience, the deficiency will be acknowledged.

Whoever propoſes to ſow a lucerne-nurſery, or engages in any larger undertaking of cultivating whole fields of lainſoin, trefoil, buck-wheat, ſpurrey, fenugreek, ſweetmelilot, &c. would be no ways ill-adviſed, if he prepared a bit of ground, and ſowed a ſpoonful of the ſeeds about a fortnight before he propoſed to ſow his larger quantity; ſince, from the good or bad ſucceſs of this little attempt, he may be enabled to judge, whether the ſeedſman has ſupplied him with ſeeds fit for vegetation.——Without ſuch precaution, a whole year may be loſt; which is a mortifying circumſtance in matters of huſbandry.

In the end of March, 1757, a common day-labourer was ordered to ſow a pound and half of lucerne-

ſeed *; and keep the ground clear from weeds. The ſeed was ſown on one of the leaſt promiſing pieces of land in all the neighbourhood; but this was done by expreſs order; for it was thought unfair to make the experiment on a better ſoil than the commoneſt ſort of graſs fields. The ſpot of earth, ſet apart for the purpoſes, both of nurſery and tranſplantation, was, in former times, a kitchen-garden. But the good ſoil, to the depth of 18 inches, had been removed for the ſake of manuring a corn-field. [To which we ſhall juſt add, that the attempt was made in an hilly country, where the ſtaple earth is naturally ſhallow.] What remained was a cold, yellow, clammy ſtratum, which the country-people looked upon as mere clay; but, its nature having ſince been better examined, it appears to be a mixture of imperfect clay, and imperfect marle.—No manure worth mentioning was uſed upon it, as will appear by the ſequel.

To all ſeeming appearance, little, or next to nothing, could be expected from a piece of ground of ſuch an unpromiſing caſt. But, upon the whole, the experiment, proved ſucceſsful and eaſy.

By the middle of Auguſt, the plants were ſome of them, 18 inches high; and many of them branched out, ſubdivided themſelves, and made very fine ſide-ſhoots. Upon which it was reſolved to venture upon the ſecond part of the experiment, according to the accounts given by M. de Chateauvieux †; therefore, taking the advantage of a moiſt ſeaſon in the beginning of September (which ſeaſon, by the way, did not laſt long) we performed the work in the following manner:—[But here let it be juſt obſerved, in paſſing along, that the time of the year, pitched upon for tranſplanting, was at leaſt, three weeks too late for England, though, perhaps, highly proper for the territory of Geneva, or the ſouthern parts of France. This therefore is ſet down as one of the *mutatis mutandis*, ſo indiſpenſably neceſſary in matters of agriculture, when the practice of one country is copied in another.]

Firſt the roots were dug up carefully; Orders being given before-hand not to attempt drawing them, even with the ſmalleſt degree of violence, till the earth was entirely looſened at top and at bottom. In the next place, the long tap-roots were cut off, 8, 9, or 10 inches diſcretionally below the crown of the plant; (The ſciſſars being generally applied juſt beneath the forks of the root, if it be a branching root) about the place marked by the undermoſt dotted lines in the plate.—Then the ſtalks were clipped about 5 inches above the crown of the plant: And the remaining plant, after theſe amputations (which may appear, at firſt ſight, to be very bold ones) was thrown into a large veſſel of water which ſtood by for that

* *The ſeed was bought of Wilſon and Sanders, near Durham yard in the Strand, and proved uncommonly good. Theſe perſons have ſupplied our friends and correſpondents ever ſince.*

In hot countries, like Spain, Italy, &c. the huſbandman uſually ſows lucerne, and covers the ſeeds with a traina (a practice ſuperior to our buſh-harrowing) about an hour before ſunſet. Then the dews fall and moiſten the ground, whereas the ſeeds are ſhrivelled and parched in the heat of the day, inſomuch that they cannot expand themſelves but with difficulty. See Liebault, Maiſon Ruſtique, 4°. 1617; L. v. p. 527.

I thought proper to inſert this note, but apprehend it is of no great conſequence in our climate. Thus much, however, it ſeems to imply; namely, that it is never right (even in our country) to ſow lucerne during a great drowth, and eſpecially when the winds are dry and harſh.

† *M. Lullin de Chateauvieux, chief ſyndic of Geneva, a gentleman of great worth and knowledge, and of a moſt communicative diſpoſition, hath amuſed himſelf with the ſtudy of agriculture many years, and advanced that art very much, not only by improvements, but ſeveral new inventions and diſcoveries. But, being called, of late, to diſcharge his civil office in the republic, has not been able to oblige us with a continued ſeries of his obſervations.*

One may call this gentleman a true citizen of the world, who, like another Metrophanes (according to the inſcription on an antient Roman marble) has done good to all men, and harm to none. He deſerves a place amongſt Virgil's heroes of peace:

Inventas—qui vitam excoluere per artes.

purpose, in the shade. Such refreshment is no-ways unnecessary; for this plant is very impatient of heat and sunshine, after it is taken up; nay, to such a degree (at least the first half-year of its growth) that one may almost call it a sensitive plant.—The same day, making use of a dibble, or setting stick, and filling every hole with water before the roots were put in, we transplanted them in rows, two feet asunder, and each plant 6 inches apart in the rows; having first made little drills, or channels, and sprinkled or half filled them with sea-sand and wood-ashes kept dry; (Two parts of the former to one of the latter;) which was done with a view of loosening the soil, and giving a little warmth to a piece of ground, which was naturally cold and clayey; nor was any other manure used. The drills were afterwards once watered, to take off the dryness and heat of the ashes. The roots were placed firmly in the ground, and two inches of the stalks covered with mold.

Yet here it must be freely acknowledged, that the hopes of possessing a large crop occasioned one mistake, which we chuse rather to mention than suppress, as many people may happen to entertain the same false expectances. The mistake, was, that we made our rows two feet asunder, which was over-narrow; and placed the plants, in the lines, only six inches apart, which brought them nearer together, than they ought to have stood †, even though the ground was very poor. Nor did we foresee, that horse-hoe ploughing is five times more efficacious, as well as cheaper than hand-hoeings.

Therefore, after frequent experiments since made, it appears best to make the lines three feet four inches distant from each other: And, if the soil is good, it may not be amiss to allow each plant a foot distance one from another in the lines, for thus the hand-hoers will work more commodiously, and a little hoe-plough may be guided safely up and down the intervals, which will save a great deal of trouble. Nor will the future crops be lessened by such thin transplanting, half so much as may be imagined; but on the contrary, the plants will be larger, more juicy, and better tasted; which circumstance may be extended in favour of the new husbandry in general. Space and culture improve the herbage and seeds of plants. In proof whereof, I have been assured from good authority, that all the corn, raised by M. de Chateauvieux, sells at an advanced price; being larger, brighter, and healthier than common corn, and consequently, more fit for sowing, or making bread.

But, by way of confirming the necessity of allowing lucerne roots a good share of space, a friend of the author's filled an acre with plants, according to the first directions; but, the soil proving extremely good, and free from weeds, it soon appeared, that the roots stood too close. In consequence whereof, every other plant was taken up the next autumn, and a fresh acre of land being properly prepared to receive them, he thus gained a new plantation of lucerne, at a small expence, with little trouble. And, what is more remarkable, it is thought the second acre bore a larger quantity of herbage than the first would have done, if the plants had continued as they were, without being thinned, to the amount of one half ‡.—Of course, there is reason to conclude, that this slight hint, which took its rise from mere accident, ought not to be looked upon as quite unuseful, since two acres may be raised with almost the same expence as a single acre.

An anonymous theorist, in matters of husbandry, says, "that an acre of lucerne, planted in single rows, each plant six inches asunder, will produce 29,040 plants, which yielding a pound of hay each, the hay off one acre will amount to fourteen loads, of 1800lbs. weight each."

We acknowledge that an acre thus managed, will produce, very nearly, the number of plants above specified; but, except the ground be of an uncommonly good cast, how will the roots be enabled to expand and procure nu-

† *See Vinti Giornate dell' Agricoltura di M. Agostino Gallo, p.* 35.

‡ *This were contained about* 26,000 *roots.*

‡ *I have lately been informed, that M. Eyma was once forced, by the same necessity, to take up every other tree in the year* 1757.

ficient nourishment *? For it is certain, that the weeds which naturally rise in a piece of cultured land, where the hoe-plough (by reason the lucerne plants stand so close) cannot be admitted, will defraud their neighbours, that is to say, the lucerne-plants, of their needful quantity of sustenance: And, of course, hinder their roots from expanding themselves in order to procure food.

Besides, when two plants, one, for example, a weed, and one lucerne, stand so close to each other, the branches of the weed will over-shade, drip upon the branches of the lucerne. Nor does any plant like the effluvia washed off from another plant.

[*To be concluded in our May. for January*, 1765.]

* *In a deep soil, the roots of drilled lucerne, untransplanted, may stand nearer than the roots of lucerne transplanted; as the former make not such large lateral shoots, and procure sustenance at a greater depth. This I observed, last year, in a patch of lucerne, raised at Winchester, in very rich ground.*

ADDITIONS *to the* MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

FRIDAY, Dec. 28.

A House, barn, and outhouses, were consumed by fire, at Aylesbury, Bucks.

MONDAY, 31.

Mr. Seaton's prize medal, was this year adjudged to Mr. Lettice, fellow of Sidney college, Cambridge.

Anecdote of Mr. Wilkes.

MR. Wilkes, of whom we have heard so much of late, was the son of Mr. Israel Wilkes, distiller, who was the son of another Israel Wilkes, a distiller, who was the son of yet a third Israel Wilkes, who, in the memory of many men now alive, drove a brewer's dray. It is remarkable enough, that about thirty-five or forty years ago, the three Israel Wilkes's; the great grand-father, grand-father, and son, were all alive, capital tradesmen, and in flourishing business.

Ensign Angus M'Donald, who was lately tried at a general court martial at Colchester, was adjudged by the said court to be reprimanded at the head of the garrison at Land Guard Fort, and to ask lieutenant governor Thicknesse pardon for disrespectful behaviour towards him, which sentence his majesty has been pleased to approve.

Days appointed for holding the Sessions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery, for the County of Middlesex, for the Year 1765.

Quarter Session, Monday, Jan. 14, at Hicks's-hall, Wednesday 16, Old Bailey.

General Session, Monday, Feb. 25, at Hicks's-hall, Wednesday 27, Old Bailey.

Quarter Session, Tuesday, April 16, at Hicks's-hall, Wednesday 17, Old Bailey.

General Session, Tuesday, May 21, at Hicks's-hall, Wednesday 22, Old Bailey.

Quarter Session, Monday, July 8, at Hicks's-hall, Wednesday 10, Old Bailey.

General Session, Monday, Sept. 16, at Hicks's-hall, Wednesday 18, Old Bailey.

Quarter Session, Monday, Oct. 14, at Hicks's-hall, Wednesday 16, Old Bailey.

General Session, Monday, Dec. 9, at Hicks's-hall, Wednesday 11, Old Bailey.

Days appointed for holding the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster, for the Year 1765.

First Session, Thursday, Jan. 10, at the New Guildhall.

Second, Wednesday, April 10, at ditto.

Third, Thursday, July 4, at ditto.

Fourth, Wednesday, Oct. 9, at ditto.

Days appointed for holding the Quarter Session of the Peace for the County of Surry, for 1765.

Tuesday, Jan. 15, at St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark.

Tuesday, April 16, at Ryegate.

Tuesday, July 9, at Guildford.

Tuesday, Oct. 8, at Kingston, upon Thames.

Days appointed for holding the General Quarter Session for the Town and Borough of Southwark, for the Year 1765, *before the Right Hon. Sir* William Stephenson, *Lord-Mayor of the City of* London:

First Session, Friday, Jan. 4, at St. Margaret's-Hill, Southwark.

Second, Friday, April 12, ditto.

Third, Friday, July 9, ditto.

Fourth, Friday, Oct. 4, ditto.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Nov. 29. JOHN Keeling, of Clerkenwell, Esq; was married to Miss Round—30. Andrew Fletcher, Esq; to Miss Myrton.

Dec. 4. Charles Morris, Esq; to Miss Maria Bailey—6. Richard Heron, Esq; to Mrs. Thompson—13. Henry Penton, Esq; member for Winchester, to Miss Knowles.

Lately. John Darrel, Esq; to Miss Doran—Charles Garth, Esq; to Miss Fanny Cooper—

Rev. Mr. Baker, to Miss Cooper a 10,000l. fortune—Col. Wells, to Mrs. Roberts—John Clarke, Esq; to Miss Hosier—Sir James Maxwell, bart. to Miss Colquhoun—Capt. Smith, to Miss Dance—Marm. Marvil, Esq; to Miss Morgan—Lieutenant colonel Douglas, to Miss Mary Stewart—Thomas Griffith, Esq; to Miss Clarke, daughter of the late baron Clarke.

Dec. 1. Dutchess of Athol, was delivered of a daughter—Mrs. Mawbey, of a daughter—Mrs. Amhurst, of Peckham, of male twins—19. Mrs. Skinner, of Richmond, of a son—20. Dutchess of Marlborough of a daughter—25. Lady Juliana Penn, of a daughter—Mrs. Smith, wife of a journeyman carpenter, aged sixty-three, of a son—Mrs. Salvin, of Durham, of a son and heir—Mrs. Forster, of Bolton, Northumberland, of a son and heir—Mrs. Gery, of Rushmead, in Bedfordshire of a son and heir—Mrs. Leekie, of Laybourn, Kent, of a daughter—Mrs. Robinson, of Old Bond street, of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

Nov. 28. WM. MERRICK, Esq; in the commission of the peace, for Gloucestershire—30. Thomas Drummond, of Bow-street, Esq;—Thomas Rowley, of Camberwell, Esq;—Mr. Catanach, a merchant.

Dec. 1. Lady Viscountess Irwin—3. Benjamin Malyn, of Ratcliffe, Esq;—4. Isaac Thornton, Esq; in the commission of the peace, for Surry—Hon. Mrs. Lowther, mother of sir James—8. Philip Dutton, of Newington, Esq;—Her grace the dutchess of Roxburgh—15. Mr. Robert Lloyd, the poet—17. Lady Amelia Hotham—Walter Rogers, Esq; formerly a brewer—Barth. Webster, of Highgate, Esq;—20. His grace, Dr. George Stone, archbishop of Armagh, and primate of all Ireland—Nathan Elmes, Esq; formerly high sheriff of Essex—Mr. Harris, builder, in Goswell-street—21. John Falconer of Pheldoe, Scotland, Esq;—Hon. William Walpole, second son of lord Walpole of Wolterton—25. James Irwin, of Greenwich, Esq;—26. Mr. James Leake, an eminent bookseller at Bath—30. Francis Bedwell, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Middlesex.

Lately. Rt. hon. lady Ross—Thomas Balderston, of Norwich, Esq;—Hon. Mr. Nevill, second justice of New-Jersey—Nath. Langley, of Queen-hithe, Esq;—Jeremiah Innys, of Bristol, Esq;—Father Brown, the last of the English Jesuits at St. Omer's, aged 95—Col. Graham, commissioner of the ceded islands—Brimley Skinner, Esq; formerly consul at Leghorn—Rev. Dr. Walker, vice master and senior fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge—Mrs. Churchill, one of the two daughters of the late archbishop Wake—Mr. John White, a skilful architect—Edmund Bunting, Esq; recorder of Stockton on Teet—Francis Melvil of Hackney, Esq;—George Hanbury, of Colebrooke, Monmouthshire, Esq;—Edward Gascoyne, Esq; late a captain the navy—John Garth, Esq; member for the Devizes—John Newnham, of Mairesfield, Sussex, Esq;

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Thomas Moore was presented to the vicarage of Stowbardulph, Norfolk—Mr. Bradley, to the vicarage of Upton Bradley, Hants—Mr. Pinnock, to the rectory of Lesham, Hants—Mr. Place to the vicarage of Sedburgh, Yorkshire—Mr. Stinton, to the rectory of Martinhoe, Devon—Mr. Newlin, to the vicarage of Ryegate, Sussex—Mr. Bertie, to a prebend of Gloucester—Mr. Smith, to the vicarage of Great Chishul, Essex—Mr. Barker Rush, to the rectory of Itteringham, Norfolk—Mr. Budd, to the vicarage of Moulders, Northamptonshire—Mr. Robinson, to the rectory of Danton, Kent—Mr. Gregory, to the rectories of St. George and St. Magdalen, Canterbury—Mr. Beauvoir, to the vicarage of Milton, Kent—Mr. Irwin and Mr. Archerley, to minor canonries of Ely—Mr. Gurney, to the vicarage of Sea-Salter, Kent—Mr. Buckley, to the vicarage of Hayschurch, Somersetshire—Mr. Disney, to the curacy of Headingley, in Leeds—Mr. Barton, to the rectory of Watlingstone, Bucks—Mr. Davies, to the vicarage of Eglwys-Errow, Pembrokeshire—Mr. Backhouse to the rectory of Alderton, Northamptonshire—Mr. Harley, by the king, to a canonry of Worcester—Mr. Pearce, Mr. Hayes, and Mr. Champnes, to minor canonries of St. Paul's.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable the rev. William Vernon, M. A. to hold the rectory of Hansbury, in Worcestershire, with the rectory of Boulton, on the water, in Gloucestershire—Mr. Reddel, to hold the rectories of Milton Brinn and Kempston, Bedfordshire—Mr. Cocks, to hold the rectory of Leigh, in Worcestershire, with the vicarage of Stoke-Bliss, in Herefordshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

ST. James's Dec. 4. The king has granted to sir Thomas Sewell, knt. the office of master of the rolls, &c.

St. James's, Dec. 12. The master of the rolls was sworn of the privy council.

St. James's, Dec. 19. The duke of Gloucester, took his place as a privy counsellor.

St. James's, Dec. 22. Montfot Brown, Esq; was appointed lieut. governor of West-Florida—John, earl of Hyndford, vice-admiral of Scotland, and the earl of Northumberland, vice admiral of all America.

From the rest of the Papers.

Richard Bagot, Esq; was appointed a commissioner of the excise—Robert Wood, Esq; groom

Groom-porter — Mr. Yorke, has received a patent of precedence, by which he takes place at the bar, next to the attorney general—Major Duncan is appointed lieut. col. of the 55th reg. and capt. Baugh, major.

Duke of Marlborough was elected a governor of the charter-house—Duke of York, president of the London hospital—Richard Jackson, Esq. standing counsel to the South-sea company.

BILLS of Mortality, from Nov. 20 to Dec. 25.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	810	1556	Males	1225	2405
Females	746		Females	1180	

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years	549	Within the Walls	196
Under 2 Years	666	Withu. the walls	567
Between 2 and 5	188	Mid. and Surry	1205
5 and 10	116	City & Sub. West.	437
10 and 20	86		
20 and 30	219		2405
30 and 40	265		
40 and 50	281	Weekly, Nov. 27.	523
50 and 60	196	Dec. 4.	503
60 and 70	182	11.	531
70 and 80	146	18.	474
80 and 90	48	25.	374
90 and 100	8		
104	1		2405
	2405		

Wheaten peck loaf, wt. 17lb. 6oz. 2s. 3d½.

A General BILL *of all the Christenings and Burials in* London, *from* Dec. 13, 1763, *to* Dec. 11, 1764.

Christened.		Buried	
Males	8[illegible]	Males	11503
Females	8228	Females	11699
	16801		23202

Decreased in the burials this year 2941

Died under 2 years old		—	7673
Between 2	and 5	—	2026
5	and 10	—	939
10	and 20	—	877
20	and 30	—	2000
30	and 40	—	2228
40	and 50	—	2403
50	and 60	—	1823
60	and 70	—	1607
70	and 80	—	1099
80	and 90	—	471
90	and 100	—	53
101		—	1
104		—	2
			23202

BANKRUPTS.

RICHARD Harding, of Threadneedle street, Vintner.
John Stewart, of Knightsbridge, brewer.
James Appleton, of Frodsham, Dealer and Chapman.
William Champlain, of Wapping, Victualler.
Joal Harry, of Liverpool, Shopkeeper.
William Walton, of Savage Gardens, Cornfactor.
James Murray, of Plymouth, Linen Draper.
Elizabeth Vinter, of Huntingdon, Innholder.
William Overend, of Bristol, merchant.
William Marvell, of the Strand, Haberdasher.
John Henry Bartels, of St. Martin's Lane, Merchant.
Edmond Powditch, of Burnham Market, Linen-Draper.
Alexander Master, of Smithfield, and Edward Raby of Southwark, Ironmonger and copartners.
John Scanlax, of Deanstreet, Dealer.
John Ellis, of Westminster, Victualler.
Thomas Collins, jun. of St. Nicholas, Warwick, Skinner.
John Ministry, of Liverpool, Merchant.
Isaac Henriques Samuda, of Goodman's fields, Merchant.
Aaron Brandon and Samuel Cortissos, of New London Street, Merchants.
Robert Husband, of Oxford Road, Leather Breeches maker.
John Hill, of West-ham, Brewer.
Thomas Tootel, of West-ham, Callico printer.
William Evans, of Clerkenwell, Victualler.
Charles Tapping, of Leadenhall street, Seeds man.
Thomas Lewis, of Liverpool, Bread Baker
Mark Legg, of East Garston, Berks, Dealer.
Francis Tilley, of Westminster, Jeweller.
William Woodham, of the Strand, stationer
John Heath, jun. of St. Mary le Crypt, Gloucestershire Innholder
John Meecham, of White Lionstreet, Spittlefield weaver.
Henry Gardner, of Limehouse, Mariner.
Charles Hart, of Richmond, Grocer.
John Ireland, of Westminster, Peruke maker.
Hugh Rose, of East Lewes, Merchant.
George Morris, of Duke Street, Grocer.
John Pearce, of East Mereisey, Victualler.
Samuel Wells, of Addlethorpe, Lincolnshire, Dealer.
John Murkins, of Ely, Merchant
John Beardmore, and Alexander Mainstone, of Thames street, Oilmen.
Mark Blake, of Winchester, Milliner.
John Warner Phipps, of London, Merchant.
John Jefferson, of Cheapside, Brazier.
John Hamilton, of St. Giles's, Painter.
Joseph Lawthorne, of Dunstan, Merchant.
Robert Forbes, of Chigwell, Dealer.
James Gregory, jun. of Lambeth, Innholder.
Thomas Hewson, of Clerkenwell Green, sheep salesman.
George Miles, of Westminster, Jeweller.
James Roberts, of Congleton, Cheese factor.
Robert Hall, jun. of Nottingham, Mercer.
William Bower, of Fulham, Gardener.
Adam Dickson, of James street, Linen Draper.
Richmond Reeves, of Westminster, Victualler.
Sir Thomas Ridge, of Portsea, Hants, Kat. Brewer.
William Hill, of Little-Walsingham, Norfolk, watch Maker.
Robert Maddern, of Bristol, Linen-Draper.
William Debin, of Bridgnorth, Innholder.
Thomas Nicholls, of Cirencester, Scrivener.

Remainder of the CATALOGUE *of* BOOKS, *&c. for the Year* 1764.

DIVINITY. SERMONS.

A NEW and literal translation of the Old and New Testament, with notes critical and explanatory. By Anthony Purver, 2 vol. folio, pr. 4l. Johnston.

Lardner's

Lardner's ancient Jewish and Heathen testimonies, pr. 6d. Leathard.
Mevright's Hebrew text considered, pr. 1s. 6d. Millar.
Miscellaneous reflections, pr. 1s. Richardson and Urquhart.
Dr. Brett's dissertation on the ancient version of the bible, pr. 2s. Owen.
Griffith's brief remarks, pr. 1s. Hinde.
Forster's sermon at Wisbech assizes, pr. 6d. Dodsley.
Stennet's, at Horsley, pr. 6d. Buckland.
Negus's, at ordination, pr. 6d. Henderson.
Gibbons's, at an ordination, pr. 6d. Buckland.
Wallin's, on 1 Cor. 12, 27. pr. 8d. Johnson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PEYTON's French grammar, pr. 3s. Dodsley.
Memoirs of Psalmanazar, pr. 5s. Newbery. (See p. 91.)
Istituzioni del dell' Armonia, pr. 2s. Nicoll.
Seasonable alarm to the city of London, pr. 1s. 6d. Nicoll.
The merry philosopher, pr. 3s. Nicoll.
Bulton's antient characters deduced from classical remains, pr. 4s. Marsh.
Bell's travels, 2 vol. 4to. 1l. 11s. sheets. Nourse.
Hooke's Roman History, vol. 3. Tonson.
Complete dict. of arts and sciences, No. 1. pr. 6d. Fletcher.
Otis's rights of the British colonies, pr. 2s. Almon.
Man midwifery analized, pr. 1s. Caslon.
Venetoni's Italian master, pr. 6s. Nourse.
Collard's use of astronomy, pr. 1s. 6d. Davis and Reymers.
Warner's letter to the fellows of Sion college, pr. 6d. Ditto.
Col. Hammond's letters, &c. pr. 2s. Horsfield.
Some account of Mr. Legge, &c. Almon. (See p. 81.)
Letter to the hon. Charles Townshend, pr. 1s. Nicoll.
Observations on the character of Mr. Legge, pr. 3d. Payne.
Letter to the author of a letter to a young lady, pr. 6d. Becket.

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INDEX

INDEX *to the* PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY, *to the* ESSAYS, POLITICKS, *Domestick and Foreign* OCCURRENCES, &c. 1764.

A.

ABERDEENSHIRE described 336
Academy of sciences, machines and inventions approved of by 76
Accidents 49, 107, 111, 48[illegible], 48[illegible], 517
Acre, English and Irish, proportion between 20
Acts passed 51, 152, 176
Adams, major. See *East-Indies*. Dies 540
Address to gentlemen and ladies 361—364
Addresses 428
Addresses, on the princess Augusta's marriage 43, 50
Admiralty sessions 336
Admonition to the younger clergy, recommended 471
Advice in cancerous complaints 104
Affectionate wife and heroic daughter 369
African affairs, committee of 428
Arican aloe described 416
Agave, account of that curious plant 368
Age, great, instances of 54, 270, 382, 485, 598
Agriculture, elements of 49—41. See *Tillage*
Agues, willow-bark, a cure for 559—561
Aleppo, account of the late plague at 470
Algiers, English demand on, 487. Settled 600
Allen, Mr. his bequests 426
Almena, account of the opera of 519 & seq.
Alms and *oblations*, in the liturgy, absurdity relating to 134. Clergy cleared from the charge 250
Alterations in the list of parliament, See *New members in the index of names*
Ambassadors have audiences 50, 158, 214, 295, 325, 427, 595
America, whence first peopled 130. See *Kamtschatka*. First peopled from Asia 225
American duties, proceedings on the bill for 535
American French, character of 78
Amputation of limbs, inutility of 470
Anderson, dr. his affecting letter 335
Animals, uncommon, described 529, 641
Antinomian preacher, his trial 654
Aphernousli tree described 439
Appeal to the common sense of all christian people, letter to the author of, 585. His answer 682
Armstrong, defrauds the bank 541
Arnold, Mr. his curious repeating watch 108. He presents it to the king 325
Artificial pastures, of the improvement of land by 16, 17
Assizes 169, 326, 425, 485
Asthma, cause and cure of that distemper 506—508
Astronomical paradox explained 465
Asylum, new chapel of, opened 207. Anniversary feast of 266
Augusta, princess, (see Baunswick) Address to her on her marriage 43. Her marriage 50. Presents to her 51. Her charitable donation 108. Delivered of a princess 655

B.

BABEL, account of the remains of the tower of 454
Bagdat, commotions at 600
Banda-neira, earthquake at 272
Bank, general courts of, 106, 139. Governors and directors chosen 215. History of 498, & *seq*. Make an advance in their dividend 537
Barbary, account of the Spanish fishery on the coast of 71—74
Barking marshes near overflowed 539
Barley, of sowing clover in 637
Bastardy of Robert III. of Scotland, disproved 569—70
Bath, applies for lord chief justice Pratt's picture 596
Bavaria, excellent regulations of the elector of 656
Bear, method of hunting 82—84
Beaumore, Mr. his trial with the messengers 158, Obtains 1000 l. damages 266, 269. Obtains 500l. damages of the earl of Hallifax 654
Beaumont, M. Voltaire's letter to, 518. Honoured at Oxford 539
Beautifying, of the modern rage of 334
Benefits ill repaid, 582
Bengal. See *East-India company*, *Massacre*.
Berkeley, Norborne, Esq; obtains a barony 268
Bills of mortality, &c, of several cities, &c. 529
Birds, uncommon, described 257, 472
Births extraordinary 381, 598
Blackstone, Mr. his trial with a buck 325
Black-friars bridge, meeting about 427
Bladder, remedy for ulcers in, &c. 86
Blow, on the right hypochondrium, effects of 626. On the heart, and its effects 676
Boatswain, a humane one, applauded 109
Books and writers, remarks on 450—453
Boston, sea breaches near, 539. Custom-house of, broke open 655
Boxing-match, great one 326
Braestreet, col. his treaty with the Delawares 668
Breedon hill, large track of, removed 110
Bricks, complaint of the badness of 545
Bristol, phænomenon at 103
Broad wheels, first use of 101
Brunswick, prince of, and his princess, their consanguinity 5. Chronological memoirs of

of his military achievements 6. Character of his wife 11. His spirit and manliness 30. His visit to his naturalization 36. His journey with his princess ibid. Account of their voyage and journey to Brunswick 96, 97. Their reception at Wolfenbuttle 97. The princess of, delivered of a princess 655
Brunswick, whole family of, visit the king of Prussia 384
Buck, description of 333
Budgell, answer to some parts of that performance 610
Buffalo, method of hunting 81
Bugs, receipt for destroying 372
Building act, abstract of 365—367
Burials, monthly bills of, &c. 55, 165, 419, 542, 599
Burn's justice, curious extracts from 455
Burnet, of the culture of 87, 89
Butchers meat, plan to reduce the price of 652

C.

CALAS, enquiry into his death 189
Caldwall, Sir James, freedom of Dublin voted to 210
Cambridge, elections, state of what passed at, 615. List of the patriot young gentlemen 371
Canada, French officers of, their sentence 56
Capetroit, complaints, advice in 604
Capricious Lover, account of 643
Caribees, their character 79
Caroline, princess, a custom upon her nuptials, surprising escape of her crew 581
Carrots, of the use of 250
Cartoons, removed to the queen's house 51
Case, of a girl born without a tongue 372
Cases, two remarkable ones, in surgery 628
Cattle, swelled or hoven, method of curing 636
Caution to purchasers of estates 87
Cerastium erectum &c. in flower 539
Chantry, solution of a question in 323
Character of the last two bishops of London 424
Charitable institutions, strictures on 88
Charity, essay on 663
Charter-house, account of 552
Chinese spy, letter from 590, 591
Chowder beer, method of preparing 475
Church of Scotland, gen. assembly of 325
Chymistry, rise and progress of 663
Chymists, anecdotes of two famous ones, 573
Cibber, Caius Gabriel, his life 339
City hospitals, state of 268
Clay, &c, of the method of burning 185
Clergyman, great duty performed by one in a day 52
Clive, lord, his letter to the proprietors of East-India stock 59—63. (See *East India affairs.*) his letter to the directors 173. Made a knight of the Bath 265. Anecdotes of him, 301. Embarks for Bengal 335
Clothes, former sufficient in 256
Clothiers, a bill in favour of 128
Clover, foot recommended as a good manure 256. Of sowing in barley 637
Coal-pit, person suffocated in one, recovered, 622
Coal-waggon, description of 144
Cod-fishery, French success in 563
Coins, Irish, observations on 345—347
Colica pictonum, cause and cure of [illegible] 187
Colts, necessity of breeding from sound stallions 350
Companies, their dull presents 192
Congreve, electrical virtues of 335
Conjugal felicity, rare instance of 372
Conquered islands, proclamation for the sale of lands in 166
Conway, gen. complement paid him 268
Cook, dr. his correction of a mistake, in surgery 84—86. His advice in the hæmorrhoids 293. In the gout 293 & *seq.* In the stone 338—350. His advice in a fever 546. His cause and cure of the yellow jaundice, 405—408. Of the rheumatism, 466 & *seq.* Of the asthma, 505—508. His answer to a case 531. His cause and cure of the whooping cough 574—576. His answer to a chemical query 617. His cause and cure of the diabetes 631—636. Of a *prolapsus ani* 672, 673. Of the diarrhœa, 676—680.
Cooper, a miniature painter, remarks on 96
Coote, col. his bravery rewarded 108
Corn, causes of the smut in 504
Corn and wine, magazines, of, in Switzerland 219
Cornish adm. arrives 378
Correspondents, notes to 111, 295, 336
Corsica, progress of the war in 272. French troops, sent to 66
Course of exchange 163, 487, 543, 599
Court goes into mourning 664
Courts of common council 325, 538, 654
Crane, in common use, described 534
Criticism in religion, essay on the abuse of 275—279, 399—403, 461—464, 516—518
Cuckow, fed by a robin 679
Cummins, capt. his usage by the Spaniards *See Summers* 597
Curacies, letter, on the plurality of 491 & *seq.*
Curates. *See hardships. Late.*
Cyder act, account of it 161. Case in opinion relative thereto 369, 370

D.

DALMATIA, information of the plague in 89. It abates 167
Danish ship, piratically plundered 540
Darkness, uncommon, at Detroit 58
David, how he acquired his wealth 314
D'Alembert, M. of criticism in religion 276—279, 399—403, 461—464, 516—518
D'Eon, chev. account of him 532. Found guilty of a libel 571. Pursuit of him 595

Deafness

Deafness, receipt for the cure of [illegible]
Debtors, insolvent, see prisoners for debt
Delawares, treaty with [illegible]
Denmark, regulations in, [illegible] Advices from, [illegible]
Devonshire family, remarks on some memoirs of [illegible]
Diabetes, cause and cure of [illegible]
Dialogue, a useful one [illegible]
Diarrhea, cause and cure of [illegible]
Die, new one. from the berries of a weed in South Carolina [illegible]
Dingley, Mr. his project abortive [illegible]
Distinctions, orders, &c. thoughts on [illegible]
Dock yards, pensions to worn-out artificers at [illegible]
Dorsing, Mr. anecdote of [illegible]
Downy, Cuthbert, a monstrous infant [illegible]
Draper, col. his answer to the Spanish arguments [illegible]
Dressing wounds, mistake in, corrected [illegible]
Drill-plough and harrow, new ones, described [illegible]
Droit le roy, burnt by the hangman [illegible]
Drowned persons, general method of treating them [illegible]
Drowning, preservatives against, tried [illegible]
Dry belly-ach, cause of [illegible]
Dublin society, premiums of [illegible]
Dueller, sarcasm on [illegible]
Duels [illegible]
Dunn, Mr. tries to escape 107. Sent to a mad house [illegible]
Dwarf, king of Poland's, account of [illegible]

E.

EARTHQUAKE at Oxford [illegible]
Earthquakes, account of those in the East-Indies [illegible]
East-India company, full and clear discussion of the affairs of and the management of its servants in the East-Indies, with remarks [108]—120. Proceedings of the general courts of 158, 159. Directors of chosen 215, 216. Relation of what passed at the late general courts of [illegible]
East India Stock, letter to the proprietors of from Lord Clive [illegible]
East-Indies, fresh disturbances in 155, 160. Important advices from 196—199, 235—239. Dreadful storm in 265. Fire and earthquake in 269, Further successes in 321—324. English massacred in 324. Fresh advices from, 540. Earthquakes in [illegible]
Easy riding, new discovery for [illegible]
Eclipse of the moon [illegible]
Eden, remarkable decrease of that river [illegible]
Edinburgh, present to the university of, from the king of Spain [illegible]
Elephant, method of hunting [illegible]
English convents oppressive and injurious to human nature, &c. &c. [illegible]
English grammar, remarks on, [illegible]
Appendix, 1764.

Engraffing and forestalling, remarks on [illegible]
Enrick, [illegible]
Epitaphs on a soldier, killed by small [illegible]
Essay on [illegible]
Exhibitions [illegible]
Exploits at sea, in 1761 [illegible]
Eye, wounded, its consequences [illegible]
Eye-water, an excellent one [illegible]

F.

Fall of rain, of being fated by [illegible]
False politeness ridiculed [illegible]
Family distinctions, origin of [illegible]
Farmers and gardeners, advice to [illegible]
Fathers, salutary advice to, in bequeathing their estates [illegible]
Female characters opposite ones [illegible]
Female knighthood, order of, [illegible]
Fever, a remedy for some distempers [illegible]
Fevers, remedy to remove [illegible]
Fielding, Sir John, his charge against engrossers [illegible]
Fires, instances of spontaneous ones [illegible]
Firts [illegible] 158, 159, 160, 214, 215, [illegible] 655, 6, 7,
Flattery, An original Essay [illegible]
Floods and inundations [illegible]
Footmen, their riot, at Ranelagh [illegible]
Forfeited estates in Scotland, purchased by the heirs [illegible]
Fossile petrifications, curious [illegible]
France, folly and mischief of running to [illegible] Internal divisions in [illegible] Advices from [illegible]
Sir Francis Fidget, a character [illegible]
Franking letters, act about [illegible]
Fraternal compact, extraordinary [illegible]
Fretteaux, M. de, account of [illegible]
Frederick, prince, elected bishop of Osnabrug [illegible]
Free agency, thoughts on [illegible]
French American islands, characters of the inhabitants of [illegible]
French, progress of their naval power [illegible] Voltaire's satire on them [illegible] Hairdressers, &c. imported, 539. Troops sent to Corsica, [illegible]

G.

GARDENING, Shenstone's, thoughts on [illegible]
Garrick, Mr. Letter from [illegible]
General warrants, thanks to opposers of [illegible]
Gentlemen, pathetic and rational address to [illegible]
German emigrants, generous relief of [illegible] They are embarked for Carolina, [illegible]
Germany, affairs of [illegible]
Gibraltar, trade of, monopolized by the Jews [illegible]

Gibson, the deaf, proverbs of
Girl, case of one born without thoughts
Gloucester, duke of, his character
Gloucester, duke of, his character
Epoche, governor, &c. anecdotes of 417
Gout, remedies for
Grain, pieces of 2, 58 274. 330
Grammatical remarks by Mr. Baskerville 487
Granby, marquis of, presented with the freedom of Southampton
Grants for 1764 441 *et seq.*
Gratiet, of the cultivation of several
Gratitude, extract from Dr. Watkinson's essay on
Green Hemlock, case in which it was applied 674
Guy, Mr. his account of, 638—640.
Guy, Mr. his advice in cancerous complaints, 205—206.

H.

HALIFAX, in Nova Scotia, behaviour of the soldiers at 425
Hamilton, duchess of, original letter from Pope's to her 444
Hanover, curious fact in the history of
Hardships of the inferior clergy exemplified
Hare, epistle to a Hungarian
Harrison's time-piece, proceedings in relation to, with remarks 312 and Remarks on the foregoing 316, 317. Account of its going, 480—482 is granted 481
Hartley, Capt. murdered, account of 210
Hartley, harbour at, opened 259
Harvard College, history of 260
Harwich cliff, decreases 209
Haslings, Lady Elizabeth, her bequest 378
Havanna prize-money, distribution of 326. Customs paid at, remarked 340
Heart, blow upon, and its effects 676
Heath, the copper-plate printed on
Heaths, pastures and meadows, of them 40
Heath-broom, good in tanning 327
Hemlock Green, case in which it was applied 674
Hemorrhoids, Remedies for
Hemp, cultivated in North America 597
Herring, archbishop, his life 171—174
Hesse, hereditary prince of, married to a daughter of Denmark, 487. They make their entry into Hanau 562
Hieroglyphic, critique on an ancient one 103, Hints for the ladies 531. Taken 547
History of the bank of England 492 *et seq.*
History of parliament 9—14, 65—71, 121—129, 185—193, 225—232, 281—288, 321—328, 393—398, 441—450, 497—503—558, 609—616, 657—661
History of the late war, 21—27, 89—93, 145—149, 233—238, 305—312, 353—355, 389—390, 433, 508—515, 549—552, 617—623, 673
Hoadley and Sherlock, bishops, sermons of
Holland, Dr. his sermons preached before the Queen of Great-Britain, 82. Remarks and Remarks on
Holland, Committee

Holland, Lord, his character
Holy orders, of the prostitution of
Honduras, dispute at the bay of
Hooper, method of making
Hopehill, Scotland, attack by the Spaniards, 237. Satisfaction provided
Horse, account of the useful animal
Horses, how to feed them with new beans and oats, without danger
Hostages in France, notice about
Hotel Dieu at Paris, account of
Hottentots, general observations on them
Howe, Col. freedom of Dublin presented to
Husband, of the choice of
Husbandry, case in, and answer,
Hydrostatic problem, new invented one

I.

JACKSON and Dudgeon, Messrs. remarks on
Jamaica, great drought in
Jesus Christ, antient record of his being elected a priest of the Jews
Jews, poor ones, their method of travelling
Indians, at Detroit, sue for peace 110. Depredations of, 379, 429. Meeting with
Indigo bill, proceedings on 12. Plant, culture of
Informations, in the King's Bench, rise and progress of 647—650
Intolerance, of the, abuse of 468—470
John, prince, of Russia, assassinated 481. Russian memorial thereon
Johnson, sir William, his success against the Indians 216. His treaty with the Senecas
Journeyman printers, their damages against the messengers compounded
Ireland, brief account of 64. Importation of provisions from, allowed 158. And the time lengthened
Irish coins, observations on 645—647
Irish massacre, causes of 296. See *Roman Catholicks*.
Italy, great scarcity of corn in
Ivan, See *Jobe*.
Julian, the Apostate, his character and death
Juror, his duty, in regard to a libel
Jury, in Ireland, directions to

K

KAMTSCHATKA, customs, &c. of the inhabitants of 113. Remarks on the language of
Kan of the Tartars deposed
Kearsley and Williams committed
King's Bench
Kingston, pictures removed from, to Hampton Court
King's Rest, Mr. absconds

M

King George II. anecdote of him [illegible]
king of Prussia [illegible]
his answer to his address [illegible]
His speech 274. His funeral [illegible] the Royal Exchange 283. Shrewd remarks on his speech at the close of the session 675. Reviews regiments 662 326, 327. Receiving watch presented to him 325. His letter to the king of Poland 642
King, on his epitaph 299
King's-Bench, rise and progress of informations in 649—650
Knights of the garter, new ones 216
Knights of the bath, new ones 265
La Lippe, count, arrives from Portugal 539, 543. Numbers flock to see him 595
Lebouteux, one obtains a verdict for an estate 654
Ladies, advice to, in cancerous complaints 194
Ladies, pathetic address to, 361—364. Hints to, 531. Taken 547
Land-carriage, new scheme, supported 707
Large, Mr. anecdote of 531. His papers, relative to the Hampshire election 544—647
Letter, on plurality of curacies 491. Disproving the bastardy of Robert III. king of Scotland 566—570
Lipomer, lord, his new regulation 428
Lisbon, custom-house of, burnt 327, 384
Antient gold medals, dug up at 597
Lobster, very heavy one 527
Logwood-cutters, letter to the minority, relative to them 355—358. Hint in relation to them 377. See *Honduras*.
Lumley, Mr. his curious question, solution, &c. 577
London, characters of the last two bishops of 424
London, address of, on the royal marriage 43, 44
London hospital, anniversary feast of 214
London lying-in hospital, feast of 266
Longitude. See *Harrison*.
Lords protests on privilege 210—213
Lots, churches served by 409
Luterne, history and culture of 605, 686, 7
Luxury, and its fatal effects, strictures on 620
Lying-in hospital, feast of 214

M.

MACHINE for rooting up trees 594
Machines and inventions approved of by the academy of sciences 76
Mad dogs, cure for the bite of 142
Mad-houses, private, enquiry into 290, &c.
Magazine, history and culture of 605, 686, 7
Magdalen hospital, feast of 214. State of 123
Magnifying watch lamp 254
Magistrates, proceedings on the new law relative to [illegible]
Malan, orders relative to the [illegible]
[illegible] distribution of prize money as the [illegible] captors of [illegible]
Marine society, further details of 483
Mariner, his fine [illegible] 586
Martinico, [illegible] bounty for 274, 333
Massiere, [illegible] of the [illegible]
Bengal [illegible] 324
Mathematical questions and solutions 20, 52, 441
Matth, xxi. [illegible] on 327
Mead, method of making excellent 213
Mechanics, plate in, described 524
Medals struck for his Polish majesty 595
Medical cases and answers thereto 53, 54, 80, 203, 232, 333, 346, 349, 456, 530, 579, 590, 625, 685, 686, 450, 682, 2, 3, 4
Medical observations 304
A Meditation 213
Meredith, Mr. obtains damages against the earl of Hallifax 1645
Metaphysicians, of their mistakes 286
Mickmack Indian, speech of 139
Miniature painter, anecdotes of a famous one 96
Ministers, lesson for 436
Minority, dine together 107. Letter to, on the affairs of the logwood cutters 355—358
Mirowitz, the Russian murderer, executed 543
Misery of the poor displayed 480—583
Mithridates, account of his death 583
A Modern character 616
Monckton, major general, features of his court martial 267
Moreton, earl of, elected president of the royal society 274
Morgan, escapes out of Newgate 172
Morocco ambassador, visit to his house 308
Mountain, near Penspoddy, anecdotes of 455
Murders 108, 214, 265, 266, 526, 595
Mutinies 378. Committed 595, 654

N.

NANCY, Penford, her good fortune 597
Naples; great mortality at 433. Cruelty 487
Nassau-Weilburg, princess of, delivered of a daughter 307
National debt, state of 174. When it may be discharged, 459
Naval power of the French, progress of 121
Negroes, in the French islands, character of 60
Newcastle, duke of, his prize medals bestowed 585
Newfoundland, French force in 483. English commodore comes to explanation with them 517
Newton, sir Isaac, vindicated 435
Niagara; great meeting with the Indians at 539
No one's enemy but his own, account of that curiosity, 30
North-Briton, *See Wilkes*. Kearsly and Williams tried for publishing and republishing it

Northumberland, earl of, complements paid him 208. His illuminations, &c. on the king's birth day 325
Nova Scotia, coal mines in 539

O.

OAK, remarkable large one 379
Opticks, new observation in 625
Osnabrug, dispute with the regency of 512. (See *Frederick*) 620
Ostrich, described 530. Query thereon 616
Oswald, lieut. col. his sentence at a court martial 267
Outs and in's, conciliating arguments for 435

P.

PALACES, gardens and embelishments, ancient 315
Palatines, generous relief of 482. They are embarked for So. Carolina, 538. Sail ibid, 594
Papillotte, M. a French periuquier, address of 456
Parish-poor infants, thoughts on 28
Parliament, history of the session of, which began Nov. 25, 1762, 9—14, 65—71, 121—125, 177—183, 225—232, 281—288. Of the session which began Nov. 15, 1763, 337—342, 391—399, 441—450, 497—503, 553—558, 609—616, 657—661
Parliament prorogued 325, 427, 538,
Patron, account of that comedy 279
Peas, of preparing for hog-meat 249
Pensilvania, disturbances in 155, 160. Disputes between the governor and assembly of 327. Spirited resolution of the latter ibid
Phænomenon, observed at St. Neot's 109. At London 158. Near Cork 596. At Philadelphia 597
Philadelphia and New York, collection for the colleges at 267
Phil. ii. 2. ingenious criticism on 292
Philosophers, a modern sect of 196
Philosopher's tincture discovered 495
Pitt, Wm. Esq. his statue erected at Cork 268 History of his resignation 511
Plague, account of the late dreadful one, at Aleppo 470
Plowing land, different methods of 302
Plowings, frequent, benefit of 245
Poland, affairs of, 112, 166, 271, 327 328 383, 384, 430, 431, 486, 487. King of, chosen 542, 599. Crowned 655
Poland anecdotes of the new king of 495. His election 542. Medals for 595. Crowned 655
Poland, reflections on the condition of the common people in 418—421
Polypusses, new method of curing 540
Pompadour, madam de, her death 272
Poniatowski, See *Poland*.
Poor, their misery displayed 583
Pope, original letter from, to the dutchess of Hamilton 644
Porter-beer, remarks on the new tax on 129
Portugal affairs in 272
Potatoes, culture of 360
Powder, charge of, for cannon, ascertained 543
Powell, Ann, convicted of Bigamy 655
Pratt, lord chief justice, freedom of Dublin voted to him 51. And of London 108. Thanked by the commons of Dublin 110. Freedom of Exeter voted to him 155. His letter to the town clerk 156. Freedom of London presented to him, and his picture ordered 158. Freedom of Norwich voted to him 160. Inscription for his picture 379. His letter to the town-clerk of Bath 596
Preacher, remarks on a young one 403
Prescriptions, excellent formula, of rational ones 576
Principles of Christianity, as taught in Scripture, letter to the author of 613, 614
Prisoners for debt, plan of a society for their relief 14—16. (See *English convents*.) Objection thereto 188. Legacies for their relief 189
Privilege of parliament lords protests on 210—213
Privilege of peerage and privilege of parliament, remarks on 393 & *seq.*
Proclamations 267, 538
Prolapsus ani, cause and cure of 672, 3
Protestant, advice to a trembling one 296
Protestant dissenter, his complaint 127. Answers to him 204, 251
Providence and free-agency, strictures on 3—5
Provisions, considerations on the high price of 128—130. Importation of, from Ireland, permited 538. The time of importation of, prolonged 655. Remedy for the Scarcity of 662
Prussia, king of, sups with his brother, &c. 111. Makes new regulations 271. Heads of the treaty between him and Russia 328. Prince royal of, married 432. Noble declaration of the king of 600. He erects a new bank 656
Psalmanazar, Mr. memoirs of 593, 4
Purchaser, of estates, caution to 87

Q.

QUEBECK, province of, described, 196
QUEEN, her endearing present to the king 325
Querelæ. To the memory of a beloved wife, 387
Query, a chemical one 372. Dr. Cooke's answer thereto, 617.
Quicksilver observed on plants 18

R.

RATS, curious methods of taking them alive 97—99
Reformed lady, letter from 517
Reilly, James, an antinomian teacher, convicted of fraud 654
Religio-Laici, extract from 361
Religion, Essay on the abuse of criticism in 275

275—279, 398—403, 461—466, 516—518
Reserve, thoughts on 307
Rheumatism, cause and cure of 486 & seq.
Rhine, remarks on swallows on 561
Rice bill, proceedings thereon 181 & seq.
Rise and progress of informations in the court of Kings Bench 647—650
Road bill, proceedings on 178 & seq.
Robert III. king of Scotland, his bastardy disproved 566—570
Rolle, Mr. proposes a settlement in W. Florida 539
Roman burying place discovered 539
Roman catholic, ironical vindication of 135
Roman triumvirate, character of the first 80
Romans, archduke Joseph chosen king of 166, 272
Roots, observations on the extension of 39
Royal shepherd, story of that opera 141
Royal society, council of, elected 651
Ruscombe, Mrs. and her maid, murdered 537
Russia, affairs of 271, 431, 432, 486, 519, 600. Treaty between, and Prussia 328. Ships burnt in 542
Russian discoveries, remarks on the map of 317
Russian memorial on the murder of prince Ivan 519. Execution of the criminal 543
Rutty, dr. his excellent remedy for the sea-scurvy 635

S.

SABBATH, strictures on the profanation of 300
Sage, virtues of 99—101
Sailors, petition for their prize money 431
Sails, new method of making top-sails and top-gallant-sails 666
St. Bride's spire shattered by lightning 326. The scaffolding blown down 482
St. Luke's hospital, anniversary feast of 428
St. Vincent, claim to, relinquished 267
Salmon-trout, large one 596
Salt, its use in fattening cattle 315
Santissima Trinidada (the rich galleon) arrives 325
Saunderson, dr. anecdotes of 133
Saxony, advices from 271
Schalken, a painter, anecdote of 63
Schomberg, dr. of the colica pictonum [107] 187
Scotland, bastardy of Robert III. King of, disproved, 566—570
Scotland, reason of the clamour against them 414. Candid vindication of them 413, 584, 585
Sea-Scurvy, excellent remedy for 475. Another from M'Bride 635
Sea-water, French method to freshen 344
Seneca Indians, treaty with 667
Sessions at the Old Bailey 50, 158, 266, 326, 426, 484, 519, 655
Sheep, remedy for the white scour in 526. Preservative from the rot in 52. Smuggled to France 483
Shenstone, Mr. his life 190. His thoughts on gardening 191—194, 233—235. Of distichons, orders, &c. 305. His origin of family distinctions 306. On reserve 307. Of books and writers 550—553
Sheriffs of London elected 43, 378. Nominated 266. Fine 326, 478, Speech of 377, 378. Sworn in 532. Of counties appointed 166
Shipwrecks 49, 109, 110, 655
Silesia, freedom of the subjects of, confirmed by the king of Prussia 600
Silk-weavers, petition the king 214
Sinking-fund, state of 615 & seq.
Sixtus V. pope, story of 662
Sleeper, account of an extraordinary one 487
Smithfield market, plan proposed to regulate 661
Smuggled goods, proclamation relative to the division of 528
Smuggling, substance of the act against 121. Remarks 122. New order about 446
Smuggling, proceedings on the bill to prevent 122 & seq.
Smut in corn, cause of 504
Society of arts, &c. receipts and disbursements of 371
Solar eclipse, account of the great one 8. Observed 251, 268
Soldiers and mariners, substance of the act in their favour, with remarks 65 & seq.
Sons of the clergy, rehearsal and feast of 289
Soot, a good manure for clover 529
South-Carolina, disputes in 379, 429. Report of the assembly of 1761. Negroes taxed in 597. Acts passed in 655
Spain, advices from 167, 272
Spanish fishery on the coast of Barbary, account of 71—74
Spanish answer relative to the bay of Honduras 335
Speech, king's, at the close of the session, remarks on 254
Spider, description of an uncommon one, 128
Stafford, earl of, epitaph on his monument 109
Stallions, necessity of breeding colts from sound ones 360
Statues, erected in the East-India house 423
Stephenson, sir William, chosen lord mayor 537. Sworn in 594
Stocks, prices of 2, 58, [106] 170, 217, 274, 330, 386, 434, 460, 546, 602
Stone, cause and cure of that disorder 348—350
Stories from Marmontel 506
Storms, remarkable 50, 326, 377, 379, 483
Strawberries, method of raising fine ones 249
Suffocated person restored to life 622
Summers, capt. unjustly seized and imprisoned by the Spaniards 440. See Commerce.
Supplies, summary of, from the Revolution to 1763 268. For the war, in 1762 514

Surgery

Surgery, two remarkable cases in 626—628
Surnames, curious remarks on 361
Sutherland, de, his letter to Lord Northumberland 376
Sutherlandshire described 392
Swallows on the Rhine, remarks on 561
Sweden, advices from 366
Swelled, or hoven cattle, remedy for 636
Swift, dean, his ancestry 342
Swift, Dick, transported 325
Swift sloop lost 597
Switzerland, account of the magazines for corn and wine, in 219

T.

TARTARY, kan of, deposed 656
Taylors, journeymen, their wages settled 50
Thoresby, Mr. his medals and coins sold 160
Tide, high 537. Low 538
Tillage, curious remarks on 93—95. (See *Agriculture*) 244, 300—305
Tincture, philosopher's, found out 495
Toleration, universal, remarks on 489, 498—479
Tongue, case of a girl born without one 372
Tourville, adm. 1692, cannon of his fished up 327
Transports conveyed from Newgate 325
Trecothick, Barlow, Esq; chosen an alderman 49
Tree, stump of petrified 539
Trials, remarkable 159, 160, 954, 655, 656
Triumvirate, Roman, character of the first 80
Turkey, advices from 486, 487
Turkish memorial about the election of a king of Poland 273, 486
Turks Island, French hostilities at 428. Disavowed 481. Described 428, 481
Turnips, benefit of laying up a store of, against winter 283
Tyger, put to flight by a stag 377

U. V.

VAGRANTS, Westminster, cleared of 595
Vanbrugh, sir John, remarks on 95
Vanity of preferring the soul to the body 32—33
Vansittart. See *East-India Company. Clive.*
Vegetation, new discovery in 679
Venereal patients, hints to 634
Venison feast, invitation to one 372
Venn's complete duty of man, extract from 31
Venus, Duffield, good fortune of that ship 379
Verrio, the painter, account of 143
Villain, knave, coward, whence derived 255
Vincent, capt. rewarded 427
Vinegar, a cure for the hydrophobeia 327
Virtues of sage 99—101
Ulcers in the bladder, remedy for 96
Uncommon birds. See *Birds.*
Uncommon animals. See *Animals.*
Uncommon darkness at Detroit 528
Untilled lands, of breaking up 41
Voltaire, his universal prayer 161. Of universal toleration 489, 468—479. His letter to M. Beaumont 518. His satire on the French nation 921—523
Upland grounds, of draining those which abound with springs 412

W.

WAGGON, Bourne's improvement of 200. His trial with it 215
Wales, princess dowager of, addressed on her daughter's marriage 43
Walker, Mr. anecdotes of 437
Walking wager 427
Walks, answer to an assertion in 657—661
War, late, history of 21—27, 90—93, 145—149, 239—244, 309—312, 350—355, 389, 390, 438, 528—515, 549—552, 628—631, 760—673
Wasp, yellowish, of Pensilvania, observations on 527
Watch, curious repeating one, in a ring 325
Watches, curious ones 106
Ways and means for 1764 445
Weather at London 2, 58, [106] 170, 217, 274, 330, 386, 434, 460, 546, 602
Weather fair and foul, in 1762 and 1763 188
Webb, Philip Carteret, Esq; tried for perjury 266
Wesley, Mr. refutation of several assertions in his compendium of natural philosophy 570—572
Westminster races 252
Whale fishery in the gulph of St. Laurence 161. In the Greenland seas, success of 427
What we must all come to, account of that farce 38
Whitaker, serjeant, obtains a verdict for an estate 655
Whitby, storm of thunder at 598
White boys, in Ireland 539
White scower, in sheep, remedy for 525
Whitefield, Rev. Mr. thanked by the town of Boston 569
Whooping cough, cause and cure of 574, 575. Remarks thereon 603
Wife, soliloquy on the death of a beloved one 387
Wilkes, John, Esq; expelled the house 50. Tried and convicted 108. Letter from 256. Proceedings in parliament, relative to him 287, 337—342
Willow-bark, a cure for agues 552—561
Wilson and Fell, enquiry of damages for 326. Obtain a verdict against the earl of Halifax 655
Winchelsea, East-India ship, lost 380
Wind at Deal 7, 58, [106], 170, 217, 274, 330, 386, 434, 460, 546, 602
Wing's sheet almanack, queries on 27
Winter season, good advice for 665
Wood rendered less combustible 461
Woodlands, of breaking up 41

Wounds, mistake in dressing, corrected 95

Y.

YELLOW jaundice, cause and cure of 205—208
Yellowith wasp of Pensilvania, observations on 547

W.

WOODCOCK, Bonnell Thornton, addressed on his trial with it 213
Walker, Mr. anecdotes of 437
Walking wager 437
Wallis, late, history 239
Wapping, curious remarks on 389
Warwick, earl of, his letter to the corporation of Gloucester 336
Watkinson, Mr. his trial with it 213
Weather, observations on 49
Wedding, advices from 336
Wedlock, or proven cattle, remedy for 643
Welsh, dean, his ancestry 143
Welsh, Dick, transported 593
Welsh sloop lost 593
Westerland, account of the present state of 593
Wheat and wine, an 437
Whitby, Mr. his medals and coins sold 382
Whitehead, Mr. his answer to an 382
Whitehead, late, history 239
Whitehead, Mr. curious remarks on 389
Whitehead, Mr. his trial with it 213
Whitehead, Mr. remarks on 389
Whitehead, Mr. remarks on his trial with it 213
Whitehead's Manners, addressed on 213
Wife, Mr. anecdotes of 437
Wife's daughter's marriage 437
Wilkes, Mr. answer to an 382
Wilkes, late, history 239
Wilkes, Mr. curious remarks on 389
Wilkes, Mr. his trial with it 213
Wilkes, Mr. remarks on 389
Wilkes, Mr. remarks on his trial with it 213
Wilkes and liberty, address on 213
Wilkes and liberty, remarks on 389
Wilkes and liberty, trial with it 213
Wilkes and liberty, answer to an 382
Wilkes and liberty, history 239
Wilkes and liberty, curious remarks on 389
Wilkes and liberty, his trial with it 213
Wilkes and liberty, remarks on 389
Wilkes and liberty,

May, ode to 374
May-day, elegy on 200
Melancholy, hymn to 101
Metaſtaſio, air from 478. Set to muſic 651
Montroſe, wrote on a window at 517
The moon and woman 319
The morning 423

N.

THE Naiad 534
Nancy of the vale 259
New pavement, epigram on 590

O.

ODE, on the royal nuptials 103. On the queen's birth-day ibid. On the death of Mr. Thomſon 154. To a ſinging bird 208. Benevolence, 209. In imitation of Horace, o. 29. b. 3. 318. To May 374
Operas, ſonnet on the preſent encreaſe of 653
Oſnabrug, epigram on the young prince biſhop of 262
Oxford vacation, ſketch of 590

P.

A Paſtoral dialogue 48
Paſtoral elegy, on Mr. Churchill 586
Patent to Meduſa 652
Peace, late, on its proclamation 653
Political weathercock, extempore anſwer to 104
Poore, on Mrs. 262
Portrait, from the life 261
Printing, art of 478
Prologue, to No one's enemy but his own 46. Woodward's 209. To the lyar, 421. To the Wonder 653
Pſalm 42. firſt part of, paraphraſed 586

Q.

QUADRILLE, to a lady at, 589
Queen's birth day, ode on 103
Querini, card. Voltaire to 375

R.

REBUSES and and anſwers 46, 154. 262, 321, 536
Redmond, Dr. his chriſtian prayer 586
Reynolds, advice to 319
Richardſon, Mr. his ode to a ſinging bird, 208
Royal nuptials, ode on 103

S.

SEARCH after friendſhip 153
Shenſtone, Mr. elegies by, 207, 259, 373
Singing bird, ode to, 208
Songs, In what we muſt all come to 42. Sung in the rites of Hecate 104. Deſpairing Fidella 319. By Gilbert Cooper, Eſq; 320. Lovely Sue 414. Julia, 478. By Dr. Redmond 535
Songs, ſet to muſic 49, 480, 651
Sonnet, on the preſent encouragement of opera 653
Spencer, lady, to her, from lady Temple 260
Spirit of contradiction, a tale 261
Stanhope, Lady Iſabella, verſes to her 261
Still-water, on a tree near one 209
Swift, dean, two piece by 261

T.

TABLE talk 320
Temple, lady, to lady Charles Spencer 260
Thompſon, Mr. ode on his death 154
Tilney earl, verſes written in his Chineſe temple 44. Inſcription for his hermitage ibid. For his grotto 351
Time's addreſs to the ladies 46
Times, by Churchill, characters from 478
Tunbridge verſes 478

U. V.

THE Vacation 412
Verſes, written in Earl Tilney's Chineſe temple 44. In his hermitage ibid. To Mr. Hone, the miniature painter 46. Written on the author's arrival in Ireland 48. To the ladies 159. Written near the entrance of a wood 209. Wrote in Hagley park 260. To Lady Iſabella Stanhope 261. From a deſpairing nymph 534. Written in a grove near Lewes 588
Victor, Mr. his ode on the queen's birth day 103. Corrected 210
Voltaire's epiſtle to Querini 375

W.

WD. Mr. to him 534
W—, Miſs B—, on ſeeing her ſhed tears at the performance of an anthem, for the orphans of the clergy, at W—r 588
Way to be wiſe 483
Whateley, Miſs, her ode to May 374
To my wife 45
Wonder, a woman keeps a ſecret, occaſional prologue to 653
Wood, verſes written near the entrance of a fine one 209
Woodhouſe, James, his ode 209
Woodward's prologue 209
The Work bag 419

Y.

YOUNG lady, to one, on her birth day, from her mother 423. To one ſent of flowers, ibid. To one, on her birth day 536

INDEX of NAMES to the MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, DEATHS, PROMOTIONS, &c. 1764.

(☞ *See also the Appendix, p.* 689.)

A.

ABBET 598
Acton 485
Affleck 598
Airey 163
Alexander 598
Allen 269, 381
Amersham 598
Amyand 486
Ancaster 429
Anderson 163
Annesley 270
Arbuthnot 541
Archer 485
Army promotions in 164, 271, 483, 486, 542, 599
Armytage 382
Arundel 484
Ashley 484, 5
Ashton 54
Aspenall 541
Aston 485
Athol 54
Avery 382
Ayliffe 163

B.

BACON 485
Bailey 163, 485
Baker 192, 271, 486
Bakewell 163
Balfour 485
Ball 165
Bamfylde 381
Bankrupts 55, 164, 423, 487, 542
Barber 382
Barbor 541
Barker 382
Barnard 485
Barnardiston 598
Barnet 485
Barrington 269, 382, 485,
Bath 382
Bates 598
Bathurst 381
Batwell 381
Bayley 270, 598
Baynton 541
Beard 485
Beauclerk 166
Beaumont 485
Belhaven 484
Bell 54
Benet 163
Benwell 598
Benson 54, 163
Bentinck 381
Bentley 164
Berkeley 270
Berkley 270
Bertie 429
Beswicke 485
Beverley 598
Bigg 541
Bilson 542
Bilson Legge 484
Blackburn 54
Blackiston 163
Blanker 163
Bliss 485
Blois 484
Blount 381
Boddington 162
Bond 484
Boomeister 169
Boswell 598
Bourne 541
Bowes 508
Bowler 163
Brabazon 54
Brabrook 485
Bracken 598
Braithwaite 270
Bray 269
Breewood 270
Brewster 598
Bridges Rodney 55
Bridgman 54, 163, 381, 382, 485
Brinkley 485
Brinkwell 341
Bristow 429
Brodrick 270
Bromly 485
Brook 271
Brooke 598
Broughton 163
Brown 382, 541 542
Browne 484
Bruce 383
Bruere 270
Brydges 541
Buckle 270
Buckworth 270
Buller 382, 598
Bullock 382
Bunbury 391
Burdett 173, 270
Burland 271
Burr 270
Burrough 484
Burton 429
Bury 381
Butler 381
Byng 382

C.

CALVERT 269
541
Campbell 382
Campion 429
Capper 163
Carlos 163
Carr 273, 434
Carter 598
Carteret Webb 481
Carthew 598
Cary 541, 598
Cathcart 164
Cave 381
Caulfield 598
Cecil 64, 485
Chambers 381
Chandler 485
Chapeau 541
Chaplin 382
Charles 163
Charleville 162
Chazal 162
Chetwood 598
Chichester, 541
Child 484
Cholmondeley 598
Cholwick 598
Chorley 270
Church 598
Churchill 541, 598
Clark 481
Clarke 383, 484, 541, 598
Clarke Parish 4
Clayton 271
Clement 542
Clerke 381, 541
Clinton 598
Clive 270, 271, 598
Cobden 269
Cockburne 383
Cockrane 271
Cole Galloway 541
College of physicians, 542
Collins 598
Compere 541
Compton 381, 2
Cope 541
Corke and Orrery 54, 414
Corneille 542
Cornwall 421
Cotes 162
Cotterel 435
Coventry 541
Couperthwaite 486
Cowper 415
Cox 541, 598
Craiesteyn 270
Craig 541
Craven 598
Crawford 598
Creed 598
Crespigny 162
Crewe 269
Crofts 285
Croucher 382
Cumming 279
Curson 30
Curtis 542
Curzon 382

D.

DACOSTA 270
Dalhousie 162
Dalton 383
Darnell 541
Dashwood 598
Davey 270
Davies 270
Dawkins 262
Dawson 542
Deacle 382
Dejean 541
Dennis Beck 54
Dulgarno 542
Dell 485
Denton 163
Devonshire 541
Digby 3
Dilis 598
Dodsley 485
Dolben 269, 385
Doughty 382
Douglas 485, 542
Donwe 598
Downes 270
Downing 163
Doyley 598
Drake 270
Draper 285
Drummond 284
Dry 163
Dudley 382
Duick 270
Duncan 486
Dundas 279
Duppa 382
Durant 269
Durnford 541
Dyson 271

E.

EAMES 383
Earle 382
Eden

Eden 381
Edgcumbe 434
Edmonton 164
Edwards 163
Ekins 54
Elgar 485
Elgin 162
Elliot 55. 382, 3
Ellis 381
Ennis 598
Ermie 383
Erskine 383, 485
Essex 542
Evans 163
Everard 383
Eyre 270

F.

FANE 382
Farnsworth 484
Faunce 164
Feast 381
Fell 162
Filmer 162
Findlater 382
Fingal 162
Fisher 542
Fitzgerald 381
Fitzroy 381
Fleetwood 485
Flood 269
Foley 270, 541
Folkestone 170
Foot 598
Ford 381
Fordyce 162
Forster 382, 541
Forty 484
Fowell 162, 541
Francis 270, 382, 542
Francklyn 162
Fraser 269
Freeman 485
Freemantle 382
Fryer 485
Fulbrook 269

G.

GABEL 54
Gapper 485
Gallini 331
Gambier 429
Garden 383
Gardes 270
Garlies 381
Garret 270
Gascoigne 54
Gibbes 382, 599
Gibbon 270
Gibbons 269
Gifford 269, 429,
Gilbert 163
Gloucester 599
Glyn 381, 542
Godfrey 382
Godman 598
Godsalve 162
Goodson 598
Gordon 270, 381, 486
Gore 383, 486
Gorton 592
Graston 381
Graham 163, 229, 481, 598
Granby 164
Grant 54, 270, 382, 484
Greene 162
Greenway 485
Greg 383
Gregory 164
Grieve 598
Griffiths 162, 269
Grose 162
Grosvenor 381
Grove 262
Guerard 382

H.

HADLEY 484, 597
Hall 164, 270
Hallifax 383
Hamilton 484, 598
Hampden 541
Hanks 541
Hanham 541
Hanway 55
Hardres 485
Hardwicke 54, 163
Hardy 162, 485, 599
Hare 163
Haughton 54 598
Harper 481
Harris 541
Harrison 382
Harvey Thursby 382
Hatton 541
Hearne 485
Heathcote 54, 598
Heather 382
Hele 598
Henley 270, 484
Henley Ongley 541
Henry 269
Herring 541
Hervey 484
Hethrington 164
Hill 54, 484
Hillman 270
Hinchliffe 164
Hingeston 485
Hitch 485
Hogarth 541
Holcombe 164
Holden 55
Holland 542
Holmden 485
Holmes 382
Honeywood 163, 541
Hopgood 541
Hopson 163
Hort 485
Horton 54
Hotham 382
Hough 485
Howard 598
Hubbersley 383
Hudson 162
Hull 541
Hume 270
Humphreys 598
Hungerford 54
Hutchinson 485
Hynde Cotton 381

J.

JACKSON 54
Jacques 383
James 485
Jameson 484
Jeb 485
Jebb 542
Jernegan 270
Iliffe 541
Innis 598
Johnson 598
Johnston 63, 270
Jones 164, 270, 383, 484
Jordan 163, 598
Jortin 270
Joyce 54

K.

KERFOOT 485
Kerrich 382
Kerrick 270
Kilworth 383
Kimber 599
King 270, 598
Kingsley 163
Kingston 383
Kirton 484
Knightley 269, 382
Knowles 541

L.

LAKE 381
Lamb 382, 3
Lambert 485
Lambton 598
Lampriere 54
Lander 541
Landifield 484
Lane 381, 518
Langham 585, 541
Lascelles 54, 485
Lauderdale 429
Lavine 382
Lawley 429
Lawrence 541
Lawson 598
Lee 541
Lee Bennet 269
Leeds 434
Leeves 541
Legard 262
Legrand 599
Leigh 163
Leslie 162
Letherland 269
Levett 163
Lewis 598
Lightfoot 382
Ligonier 598
Lindsay 164
Lisburne 54
Lister 484
Lloyd 164, 269, 429
Locke 485
Lockhart 271, 598
Lockhart Ross 511
Loftus 54
London 485
Longfield 429
Longdale 541
Loveland 485
Lowther 279, 486, 598
Lucas 434
Lukin 54
Lyttelton 54

M.

MAccleſfield 163
Maccartney 542
Macculloch 598
Mackenſie 269
Magens 484
Malin 382
Malpas 163
Malyn 163
Mann 269
Mannock 163
March 484
Marchmont 55, 164
Market 541
Marriotte 598
Marſhal 163
Marſham 269
Martin 163, 382, 541
Mather 382
Mathew 422
Matthew 270
Matthews 541
Mawſon 269
Maxwell 269
Mayburn 541
Mayo 270, 485
Meers 382
Melliſh 271
Melvill 270
Metcalfe 541
Middleton 381
Milbank 381
Milburn 269
Mitchell 54, 381
Moleſworth 484

Molyneux 484
Monson 484
Montague 485
Montgomery 164, 383
Moore 164, 429
More 598
Morgan 382, 541
Morleſs 484
Morley 419
Morritt 381
Morſe 541
Moſeley 270
Moſely 598
Murray 415, 598
Muſſel 541
Myers 382

N.

NARES 484
Naſh 54
Naſſau Elliot 541
Naylor 398
Neave 271
Nelſon 380
Nevil 20
New Members 54, 161, 429
Newcome 164
Newman 383
Nicholls 269
Norris 381
Northeſk 429
Northington 271, 486
Northmore 269

O.

OGLE 381
Oliver 163
Orchard 381
Orlebar 383
Oſbaldeſton 173, 269
Otway 484, 598
Owen 270

P.

PAGE 162
Paget 598
Paine 163, 541
Palliſſer 270
Palmer 485, 541, 598
Parker 54, 269, 302
Parrot 485, 541
Parſons 270
Paſſaw 599
Pawlett 382, 598, 9
Payne 484, 5,
Peirce 383
Pelham 381
Pemberton 382
Penneck 985
Peploe Birch 541
Percival 486
Peterborough 270
Pettitot 484
Peyton 541
Peza 162
Phillips 163, 481
Pickwoad 381
Pigot 599
Pinckney 270
Pitfour 383
Plimpton 162
Plymouth 269
Pocock 270
Pococke 598
Polhill 983
Pomfret 269
Popple 54, 163
Porteous 541
Powell 169
Powerſcourt 269, 381
Powis 486
Preſton 541
Price 54
Pringle 271
Pujolas 270
Purnel 54
Pycroft 485

Q.

QUILTON 598
Quin 485

R.

RADCLIFFE 541
Ramſden 541
Randal 541
Raſhleigh 598
Ray 485
Reynolds 383
Read 541
Redmond 382
Reeve 541
Reyner 163
Richardſon 599
Ridley 270
Rigby 485
Roberts 163
Robinſon 54, 485, 541,
Rochford 381
Roe 541
Rolfe 162
Roper 269
Roſeberry 269
Roſs 484
Routh 163
Rudd 485
Rudge 598
Ruggles 541
Rutherford 54

S.

SACKVILLE 381
St. John 541
St. Leger Douglas 381
Sale of lands in the ceded iſlands, commiſſioners of 271
Salomons 163
Sandford 485
Sandys 163
Saunders 54
Savoy 163
Sawbridge 173, 541
Say 486
Sempell 382
Senhouſe 164
Serle 164
Seward 269
Seyer 163
Shaſtoe 381
Sherlock 382
Short 486
Sibthorpe 599
Sidney 163
Simpkinſon 270
Simpſon 269, 541
Skelton 382
Skryne 381
Skynner 163
Slater 486
Sloane Cadogan 271
Smallman 541
Smith Bugden 429
Smith 162, 270, 383, 484, 541
Smithſon 269
Smyth 383
Snelling 383
Snow 270
Somner 163
Spry 163, 383,
Stanhope 270
Stanley 270, 383, 485, 598
Stapleton 598
Steers 542
Steggale 542
Stephens 269
Steuart 599
Stevens 162
Stewart 163, 270, 484
Stillingfleet 163
Stockdale 383
Stonehouſe 382
Strange 163
Studing 163
Suckling 381
Sugden 541
Surby 163
Sutherland 381

T.

TANCRED 484
Tarrant 382
Tayerner 162
Taylor 162, 271
Terrick 382
Terry 382
Theobald 271
Thomlinſon 271
Thomond 599
Thompſon 54, 485, Thornhill 270
Thornton 162, 484
Thorold 599
Thrale 484
Thynne 270
Tolley 269
Toovey 163
Towers 541
Townley 541
Townſhend 162, 383, 484
Traquair 484
Trevor 541
Tull 162
Turner 485
Tylſton 382
Tyndale 381
Tyrrwhit 54, 163
Tyrwhit 383, 541

U. V.

VANDEPUT 163
Vane 484
Vavaſour 162
Vaughan 485
Vernon 271
Vincent 162, 270
Upton 542

W.

WALCOT 381
Walder 485
Waller 598
Walpole 383
Warburton 485
Warford 598
Waring 270
Warkworth 381
Warren 162, 270
Warrington 485
Waterland 163
Waters 541
Watſon 599
Watts 484
Webb 162, 381
Weſt 162
Weſterman 541
Weſtern 269
Weſtern Hugeſſop 382
Whichcote 269
Whitbread 269
White 435
Whiteſoord 541
Whitehead 439
Wight 270
Wildman 581
Wilkinſon 382
Williams 381, 485
Williamſon 541, 598
Willis 541
Willoughby 384
Wilſon 542
Wolfe 541
Woodcock 541

Woodford 598
Woodhall 269
Woodward 598
Woolston 484, 598
Woolley 54, 162
Worsley 270
Wortley 541
Wowen 162
Wynne 598
Yates 54
Yorke 54, 383
Young 583

Y.

YARBOROUGH 163

INDEX of BOOKS, for 1764.

The Numbers of the most approved and ingenious Pieces have some Account of them given in this Volume. (See also Appendix, p. 691.)

A.

ADDRESS to the senate of Cambridge 543
Alarm to the stockholders 488
Anecdotes of Painting, vol. 3. 167
Annual abstract of the sinking fund 488
Answer to Mayhew 168, 543
—— to the Budget 488
Archdutchess's meditations 543
Attempt to restore the supreme worship of God 417

B.

BAMFYLDE's astronomy 167
Beaumont's instructions pour les jeunes dames 544
Bentivoglio's letters 544
Bigland's observations 543
Bilguer of amputation 488
Boileau's fourth satire imitated 544
Botanical lexicon 167
Boutn, of wheel carriages 167
Bourn, on the parables 167
British coffee house 55
—— Zoology 167
—— Mars ibid, 168
Brown's sermons 488
Bulkley's oeconomy of the gospel 488

C.

CANVANE, of the oleum palmæ christi 488
Careless, adventures of 168
Carr's extract of a letter to a Critic 544
The Chaplain 147
Chearful songster 55
Chronologer perpetual 56
Churchill's duellist 55
Clodius 544
Clarke's mechanics 488
The cloister 168
Closs's observations 55
Collection of new testaments 543
—— of supplies 168
—— of cases relating to privilege 168
Colignon's enquiry 544
Collyer's geography 488
Comyns's digest 167
The conciliator 488
Conduct of the administration to Wilkes 168
Considerations on the high price, of provisions 168
—— on the penal laws against Roman Catholicks 543
—— on a bill for waste lands ibid.
—— on East-India company's affairs 544
Cooper on charity 168
The contest 543
Cunningham's law dictionary 488

D.

DALBY, of cinnabar and musk 544
D'Alembert's pieces 544
De Catarrho, and de dysenteria Lond. 167
De Dysenteria, commentarius 167
D'Eon considerations historiques 168
Defence of the majority 488
Dialogues on foreign travel 168
Dickinson's speech 543
Dissection of the North Briton 168
Dodsley's annual register 544
Drelincourt's legacy 543
Droit le roy 168

E.

EARL of Warwick 168
Eaton's sermons 488
Eclipse races 543
Elegiac poem on Henley 544
Elements of rhetorick 55
England illustrated 168
English right to the American fishery 168
Enquiry into the origin of female tenures 488
Epistle to C. C. 55
Epithalamion 157
Essay on a royal acad. of painting 168
—— on satire and panegyrick ibid.
—— on the marriage act 543
—— on the human rational soul 543
—— On the trade of the northern colonies 544
Essays on the populousness of Africa 488
—— On husbandry 544
Essex pole 168
Everard's mercantile book-keeping 544
Every man his own physician 55
Exposition, concernant les quakers 544

FACTS

F.

FACTS relating to Vanſittart's treaty 168
Family pictures 168
Fleming, of Chriſt's temptation 167
Foote's Lyar 544
Form of prayer for a diſſenting congregation 167
Forſter's Vindication of the church 487
Fournier's perſpective 55
Free's analyſis of man 544
Friendly advice to the fair ſex 544

G.

GARETTEER 55
Gataker's eſſays 488
The general 544
Genuine memoirs of Maria 168
Gibbons of the ſtudy of literature 168
Glaſs's canary iſlands 55
Gliſſe's commentary on fevers 167
—— of magneſia Alba 488
Gotham, by Churchill 167
Grey's apology for ſervants 544
Grove's Dukes of Devonſhire 544
Guthrie's General hiſtory 544
Guy's anſwer to Gataker 544

H.

HARTLEY's paradiſe reſtored 55
Harwood's oration 55
Hatton's ſchoolmaſter 544
Hawkridge on fevers 488
Henderſon's life of William I. 544
Highmore's perſpective 167
Hill of the Virtues of ſage 167
—— vegetable ſyſtem ibid.
Hint to ſuch as would be wiſe 168
Hiſtory of Kamtſchatka 167
—— Lady Louiſa Stroud 168
—— of the parliament 488
—— of England, in letters 544
—— of the Robin-hood ſociety ibid.
Holwell's addreſs 168
Refutation of it ibid.
Homer Traveſtie 544
Howe's anatomy of buſy bodies 487
Hunter's ſupplement 488
Hutton's ſchoolmaſter's guide 168

J.

JENNINGS of medals 168
Ingratitude 168
Johnſton's ſpelling dict. 544
Jones's origin of language ibid.
Iſrael in Babylon ibid.

K.

KEATE's ruins of Netley abbey ibid.
Kynaſton's vindication of Tacitus ibid.

L.

LANDON's reſidual analyſis 488
Langhorne's ſermons ibid.
Law of executions ibid.
Leland, of, Chriſtian revelation 167
—— s diſſertation 544
Leoni's anſwer to Giardini 544
Letter on man midwifry 55
—— to Albemarle Street 168
—— from Wilkes to a lord ibid.
—— from Alma-Mater ibid.
—— from Bengal ibid.
—— from Lord Clive ibid.
—— on forſaking religion, &c. 488
—— to the club in Albemarle ſtreet ibid.
—— from thence to the cocoa tree ibid.
—— two, to the common council ibid.
—— to Grenville ibid.
—— from the elephant ibid.
Lettres, &c, de D'Eon 168.
Liberty and intereſt 168
—— in the ſuds ibid.
Life of Judge Holt 55
—— of Prince Albert of Brunſwick 167
—— of Francis Clive 168

M.

M'AULAY's hiſtory 544
M'Bride's eſſays 488
M'Ewen's grace and truth ibid.
Magnant's French ſcholar's aſſiſtant 544
Maria, genuine memoirs of 168
Martin of the ſolar eclipſe 167
Matrimony made eaſy 487
Mayhew's defence 543
Memoirs of Miſs d'Arville 168
—— of Pierepoint ibid.
—— of revolutions in Bengal ibid.
—— of Jackſon 544
Merchant Freighter's aſſiſtant 544
Method of calculating an eclipſe 488
Methodiſt Inſtructed 543
Midas 168
Modern practice of the London hoſpitals 488
Monroe's diſeaſes of the military hoſpitals ibid.
Morant's antiquities of Eſſex 544
Mortimer's hiſtory 55

N.

NABAL 168
Nature 168
New treatiſe on real quadrille 544
No one's enemy but his own 55
The nun 167

O.

OBSERVATIONS on Brown 168
—— on Executions ibid.
—— on reading Churchill ibid.
—— on Harriſon's watch 488
—— on M'Knight's harmony 543

Operations

Operations of the allied army 167
Owen on the gospels 167
Oxford sausage 544

P.

PASTORAL Puke 488
Patriot poet 167
Philosophical transactions 488
Pike's sermons ibid.
Poem on the peace 167
Political theatre 544
Postlethwaite's history of the revenue 167
Potter's charge 55
Present state of the Thames navigation 488
Privilege 544
Proceedings on Monckton's court martial ibid.
Progress of a female mind ibid

Q.

QUESTION on some late dismissions 488
——— of the independence of military officers stated, ibid.

R.

REFLECTIONS on the marriage act 168
——— on East-India affairs ibid.
——— on the endowments to study the law 488
Reign of George VI. 168
Relhan's defence of inoculation 488
Religio laici ibid.
Remarks on observations on Brown 544
The Remonstrance 167
Reply to the counter-address 488
The Resurrection 544
Revelation examined with candour 487
The Revolutionist 168
Rocque's traveller's assistant 168
Romaine, on the life of faith 488
Royal shepherd 167

S.

SATIRE 544
Savages of Europe 168
Schomberg, on the colica pictonum 167
Scripture account of faith and practice 488
Select trials 168
Sermons, single ones, 167, 488, 543
Sevigne's letters, vol. 5, 6. 168
Shenstone's works 544
Shewen's council 55
Short observations on moving powers, &c. 488
——— explication of ibid.
Sketch of the beau-monde 544
Smellie's cases 167
Song of Solomon 544
Sovereign remedy for hypocrisy 488
Sterling's tutor 168
Storck of the colchicum autumnale 488
Stronge's providential hist. of mankind 544

T.

TALBOT, of frequenting public worship 488
Tales of the genii 168
Thomas's Britannicus estimator 544
Tindal's guide to classical learning 544
Tour of the duke of York, 544
Treatise on hemp 544
Trial of Abraham 167
Trip to the moon 168
True-born Scot 544
Two extracts from Polybius 55

U. V.

VINDICATION of Hollwell 488
Voice of Britain 168
Voltaire, of religious toleration 487
———'s supplement to his gen. hi 544
Usher's system of philosophy 488

W.

WADDINGTON's supplement 55
The Wallet 488
Whitworth's succession of Parliaments 544
Wynne's new testament 488

Y.

YOUNG wife's guide 168
Young's sermons 167

The End of VOL. XXXIII.

DIRECTIONS *to the* BOOKBINDER.

BIND up the title with ſtocks for each month. Take the engraved title, with the frontiſpiece and preface, and place them before January.

Directions for placing the Maps and Prints to Vol. XXXIII.

1. Frontiſpiece to face the title
2. Map of the great ſolar eclipſe to front page 8
3. Plate in Agriculture and Natural Hiſtory 40
4. Map of Ireland 64
5. Prince and princeſs of Brunſwick 50
6. Repreſentation of a Coal Waggon 144
7. Head of Archbiſhop Herring 171
8. Bourne's new invented waggon 200
9. Map of the North-East coaſt of Aſia and North Weſt coaſt of America, with the Ruſſian Diſcoveries 224
10. Uncommon Birds, plate I. 257
11. Map of the Eaſtern part of Poland 280
12. Map of Aberdeenſhire 336
13. The Agave, a curious plant 368
14. Map of Sutherlandſhire 392
15. The African Aloe 418
16. Aphernouſli Tree and Indigo Plant 440
17. Aſtronomical Diagram 465
18. Uncommon Birds, plate II. 473
19. Map of the province of Quebec 496
20. Uncommon Animals, plate I. 528
21. The Charter-Houſe 552
22. Crane; Drill-plow and Harrow 584
23. Lucerne Plants 605
24. A Branch of the Larch-Tree 608
25. Uncommon Animals, plate II. 640

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